

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SANTA TERESA, NM

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Charles Crowder is the moving force behind the planning of the eastern-most crossing on the United States-Mexico border in Santa Teresa, NM. This project is the first and only binational master-planned community along the United States-Mexico border. Mr. Crowder has worked tirelessly to make this program commercially successful by focusing on quality-of-life issues such as housing, schools, and medical facilities. In light of the pending free-trade agreement with Mexico, it is important that we recognize the possibilities of productive, long-term cooperation between our two countries.

PORT OF ENTRY AT SANTA TERESA, NM

(By Ken Flynn)

Developers of the new port of entry at Santa Teresa, N.M. are predicting a soon-to-be-opened crossing facility that will herald unprecedented growth for the town.

But Santa Teresa will always be a good place to live and will not take on any of the characteristics of a shabby, dusty border town, vows Charlie Crowder, 58, mastermind behind the planning of the eastern-most land crossing on the U.S.-Mexico border.

The U.S. Government has already set aside \$6.1 million to eventually construct permanent inspection facilities at the new port, he said.

Diplomatic notes have established the Santa Teresa land mass as a port of entry, Crowder said. Crossing facilities will be temporary at first followed by permanent structures.

Crowder predicted the new port of entry will be opened in a few months, bringing the first traffic from Old Mexico just west of the Texas-New Mexico line. The new port of entry will connect with the Casas Grandes Highway south of Juarez. The road has been compacted, sub-graded and stabilized with private funds and is ready for paving he said.

Low-cost housing, based on an attainable market price, not produced by the government to meet demands, is a key to the orderly construction of "infrastructure" on the Mexican side of the crossing, Crowder said.

Santa Teresa is a community of 2,000 located on the U.S.-Mexico border across the New Mexico state line just west of the El Paso Country Club area. It is a 15-minute drive to downtown El Paso, 18 minutes by car to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

The community boasts hospital facilities, a bank, offices, shops, two 18-hole golf courses, the Santa Teresa Country Club, swanky residential developments, an airport with runways long enough to accommodate 737-type jets, housing for a variety of budgets, paved roads, an adequate underground water supply and lots of wide-open spaces.

Craig Paton, developer of El Mirador, a heavily-covenanted residential area, said the

international port of entry would bring more prosperity to Santa Teresa but the crossing is not the only reason the town will grow.

He rattled off a litany of reasons why land and homes in the New Mexico community are more advantageous than those in the Country Club area of neighboring El Paso.

"Taxes are lower in New Mexico," he said. "There is no pollution here. Most of the pollution in El Paso settles to the east. Crime in Santa Teresa is almost non-existent. Homes are covered by private security arrangements."

A water supply estimated to last 500 years, tennis, golf and swimming at affordable prices and beautiful views of the desert from all sides are also being touted to lure homeowners from Texas and other parts of the country, he said.

"The desert here is beautiful," Paton said. "We plan to enhance the beauty of the desert by building and landscaping to blend into the Southwest."

El Mirador, he said, has been patterned after the Southwestern desert communities of Scottsdale and Phoenix in Arizona.

Preserving the beauty of the residential areas of Santa Teresa is not the only concern of the community. John Dillon, development manager of the Santa Teresa Land Company, said the esthetics of a proposed industrial park at the Santa Teresa Airport should become a model for all such operations in the United States.

The airport industrial park is being developed on 220 acres of land that will be fully master planned. The engineering work, laying out of streets, site specific engineering, utilities, etc., is being supervised by two prestigious developers, John O'Donnell of Irvine, Calif., and Marshall Bennett of Chicago, Ill., who are the owners of the park. Bennett was a former senior partner in the firm of Bennett and Kahnweiler, one of the largest developers in the Chicago area. O'Donnell has developed 18 million square feet of industrial property on the West Coast.

"We have placed covenants on the industrial park to insure that the property will be a quality development," Dillon said. "We are conscious of the environment and esthetics is very much a part of our operation."

Industrial facilities will be built to suit the needs of the tenants, Dillon said.

"The El Paso area is absorbing 2 million square feet of industrial space a year and we expect to get our fair share," he said. "We expect to attract manufacturing and warehouse facilities, especially those businesses associated with the 'maquiladora' industry."

Dillon said the Santa Teresa industrial park will be patterned after the Irvine Ranch, an 80,000-acre industrial development that has been hailed as the best in southern California.

While developers are anticipating a boom when traffic begins to flow through the port of entry, industrial development efforts have already begun. Dillon said sites are now available at the airport industrial park. The Santa Teresa Land Company has already opened an office at 1212 Country Club Road, Suite B-1.

Santa Teresa is only 20-25 minutes away from El Paso International Airport, he said, and only 10 minutes from downtown El Paso, giving residents the best of both worlds—a small desert community next to the 1.7 million El Paso-Juarez international metroplex.

The town is already host to Charter Hospital, a psychiatric facility, Santa Teresa Immediate Care Center, one of two medical centers for immediate care, and Rio Valle Recovery Center providing a unique cultural alcohol and substance abuse program. A 24-hour care facility is scheduled to open some time in 1991.

The First National Bank of Dona Ana County has a branch in Santa Teresa. Developers say a second bank from Albuquerque is considering setting up a branch in the town.

Future plans call for development of a house-oriented residential development in the near future, Paton said.

Crowder, who is president and Chief Executive Officer of Santa Teresa International, Inc., gives the credit for development of Santa Teresa to a former President of Mexico, Adolfo Lopez Mateos, who suggested to him that the New Mexico desert west of El Paso be developed as a port of entry.

"Lopez Mateos had the vision that is now becoming a reality," he said. "It has taken a long time to get to where we are now."

Crowder first acquired land in the Santa Teresa area in 1970, built a country club with two 18-hole golf courses in 1974 and sold it to golf great Lee Trevino, who opened it in 1975.

Trevino, beset with financial problems, sold the club back to Crowder in 1979.

The effort to buy federal land adjoining the border was finalized in 1985 when Crowder acquired 21,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land contiguous to his country club and the international border.

"If I'd have known it was going to take me that long to acquire the land I would have quit," he quipped.

Santa Teresa's location is a quirk in the geography of the border. When the crossing is opened it will be the easternmost land crossing along the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border.

The Rio Grande flows south from the highlands of Central New Mexico, intersecting the state, and turns southeast downstream at El Paso. From the westernmost tip of Texas for the next 1,200 miles to the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande is the border between Mexico and the United States.

But at Santa Teresa, the only boundary between the two countries is an imaginary line in the desert.

Crowder said he envisions a palm-lined port of entry with a population on both sides supported by industry.

A Harvard group headed by Professors Charles W. Harris and Jonathan S. Lane reported in 1989 that the Santa Teresa development plan was the first and only binational master-planned community along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Consultants say the population of Santa Teresa has the capability of expanding to 225,000 residents over the next 10 years.

The success of Santa Teresa will hinge on continued progress in the "maquiladora" or twin-plant industry.

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Under the "maquiladora" plan the U.S. industries provide raw materials and unfinished goods to factories they own in Mexico. The products are assembled in Mexico and sent back to the United States for sale. U.S. tariffs are charged only on that portion of the product improved or assembled in Mexico.

Americans profit from Mexico's low wages, which are now about \$4 a day. Most of the work is labor intensive.

Crowder said he was concerned with the rapid development of communities along the border, where thousands of people have flocked, creating problems of housing, water and sewage.

"The key to prevent these kinds of problems is to provide housing at prices that can be afforded by Mexican workers," he said. "We propose to build low-cost housing in village clusters near industries so that workers will be able to walk to work."

Moderate income housing for workers will also be developed in the 28,000 acre community on the U.S. side of the border, he said.

Crowder envisions the development of low-cost housing that could be purchased by factory workers and paid off in five years. He said the housing would establish a stable labor pool in Santa Teresa.

Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly pointed out in a recent article that Santa Teresa's master-planned residential industrial and commercial development could become the prototype of all projects involving the development of infrastructure in border communities.

Santa Teresa International Inc. is not only building infrastructure but also will improve transportation between the two countries. The Southern Pacific rail system, a major east-west line, goes directly through the community.

Crowder said he is concentrating on the quality of life issues such as housing, schools and medical facilities. Plans are on the drawing boards to dedicate land in Santa Teresa for a high school, when the population warrants it, he said.

New Mexico has a good public school system, he said, with a high percentage of students who are accepted in college. Residents of Santa Teresa are close to the University of Texas at El Paso, just a few minutes away, and New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, 50 miles north.

Developers say the construction of buildings on both sides of the border at Santa Teresa in the years to come could exceed \$1 billion.

The community already boasts a \$10 million fiber optics plant built by U.S. West, a Foamex plant, Griffith Miro Sciences, Acme Mills, Prepared Foods and the oil-well division of USX.

Developers also agree a key factor to the successful development of Santa Teresa is the continued popularity of the "maquiladora" or twin-plant industry.

International planners say the "maquiladora" industry will flourish, even though the United States and Mexico are headed for a free-trade agreement which will lower tariffs.

Juarez has witnessed a tremendous growth as a result of the industry. The city has 300 plants, hiring 140,000 workers.

Nationwide, the industry has become the third largest producer of foreign capital, behind the oil industry and tourism. There are 1,750 "maquiladora" plants in Mexico, employing more than 450,000 workers. Within the next five years planners in Mexico forecast an increase to 2,600 plants, employing 625,000 workers.

Crowder insists that the proper social infrastructure for Santa Teresa to successfully capture its share of that predicted increase must include meeting the needs of low-income workers in order for any border community to succeed.

"The social infrastructure must accommodate the least affluent," he said. "We must offer housing at cost-driven prices, not demand-driven. We don't want to build a company town—this is not welfare. It's an investment in human capital. We must enable workers to provide a decent life for their families."

Crowder said the plans for development of the Mexican side of Santa Teresa take into consideration the needs of a 1-year-old infant and an 85-year-old grandmother.

"There's an old saying, don't step on people on your way up because you may meet them on the way down," he said. "We have to recognize the real people of the world and they don't buy \$100,000 homes."

Crowder said the development of Santa Teresa will be sensitive to the environment and will protect what they can.

"Money is attracted to attractive communities," he said.

Crowder said he believes the most important element of U.S. relations with Mexico is the investment of human capital.

"Mexico's ability to raise the standard of living for its population will determine to what degree and at what time it becomes an equal trading partner with the United States," he said.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, February is Black History Month. It is with immense pride that I stand to pay tribute to men and women who have contributed substantially to the history of this country.

Despite their astounding contributions, most of the profiles which I will run this month will be of people with whom you are unfamiliar. Their lack of fame is not attributable to the paucity of their efforts or the dearth of their ambition. Their contributions are often denied, their achievements are often attributed to others and their existence is overlooked in history books because of their race. It is my fervent hope that one day these African-Americans will be recognized by all Americans for the content of their character.

In the face of overwhelming obstacles black Americans have survived and often prospered. These people of strength and courage excelled in fields as varied as law, medicine, science, journalism, business, the arts, and religion.

These black Americans did not allow prejudice to douse the fire of imagination nor bigotry to put out the flame of knowledge. Instead they used their intelligence, ingenuity, and determination to enlighten the world.

I hope that the knowledge of their struggle and ultimate triumph will inspire yet another generation to work to overcome any obstacle which may be encountered on the long and arduous road to freedom.

DR. MEREDITH GOURDINE

Born in 1929 in New Jersey and growing up on the streets of Harlem and Brooklyn, Meredith Gourdine was inspired to pursue a career in science. He attended Cornell University and received his Ph.D. in engineering science from California Institute of Technology. Afterward, he was to become a successful researcher and entrepreneur.

Gourdine is most remembered for his ideas in the field of electrodynamics [EGD]. EGD is the study of forces produced by the motion of electrically charged particles—ions—carried by an insulating gas flowing through an electric field. Until Gourdine, there was little information about EGD. Although experimentation in the field had been conducted in the 1920's, no successful model had been produced. His research constituted a major breakthrough.

Basically, EGD generates electric current by means of the interaction of an electrically conducting fluid and a magnetic field. The advantage of that is the devices' generator facilities produce less air and pollution than do conventional powerplants.

Through the commercialization of his ideas, Gourdine built a million-dollar corporation.

LLOYD AUGUSTUS HALL

Lloyd Augustus Hall was born in 1894, and is best known for his research and findings in chemistry. He began his academic career as an honor graduate in science from East High School of Aurora, IL. Afterward, he went to college where he received a B.S. in pharmaceutical chemistry from Northwestern University. He increased his scientific knowledge by continuing his graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Due to his excellent capabilities, Hall became the chief chemist and director of research for Griffith Laboratories of Chicago.

Hall has served as president of Chemical Products Corp. in Chicago. His major breakthrough while working in Chicago occurred when he discovered curing salts for the preserving and processing of meats. As a result of these efforts he revolutionized the meat-packing industry. Through his vast research, Hall has published many monographs detailing his findings. Moreover, he holds more than 100 patents for processes used in the manufacturing and packing of food products, especially meat and bakery products.

A SPECIAL DAY FOR THE PLIGHT OF SYRIAN JEWS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional Caucus for Syrian Jews, I am delighted to acknowledge a very special reception taking place on February 26, from 5:30 to 7 p.m. in B-354 Rayburn. All are welcome to attend for the purposes of viewing a film entitled "Shadows," which documents the plight of Syrian Jews.

Many people forget the community of Syrian Jews who have hopes of emigrating from the misery that they live through on a day to day basis. But for Ms. Cayle Chernin, the Toronto

director of the 40-minute film, "Shadows," her life was affected in a way she will never forget.

She tells of a story where she is interviewing Victor Abadi, who came home to find his wife and children murdered in 1983. He and others sit in the shadows while telling their terrifying stories. They must speak behind close doors so they do not jeopardize the lives of relatives left behind. According to Ms. Chernin, Syrian Jews live in a society where everyone is taught to hate Jews.

There are about 4,300 Jews left in Syria. They are not allowed to leave the country and, if caught trying to escape, they are jailed and tortured. But there are also cases of Jewish men and children in the last few years who have been jailed for no apparent reason.

I encourage everyone to attend a viewing of this extraordinary film, "Shadows." I commend Ms. Cayle Chernin for her bravery of this production and for bringing attention to the plight of the beleaguered Jews of Syria. I would like to thank the congressional caucus for Syrian Jews, B'nai B'rith International, and the Council for the Rescue of Syrian Jews for their efforts of putting together this remarkable event.

NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL: CU'CHULLAIN PIPE BAND

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, honoring our heritage and our traditions is a significant part of what America is all about. We are all Americans, in part, because we celebrate our diversity.

As we prepare to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, I would ask my colleagues to recognize the determination, as well as the accomplishments, of the Cu'Chullain Pipe Band of Morris County, NJ, this year's Eastern U.S. Pipe Band champions.

The Cu'Chullain Pipe Band is the first New Jersey winner of this distinguished competition in 18 years.

Special congratulations are also in order to the band's solo pipers and drummers who either won or placed in all events this year.

The Cu'Chullain Pipe Band was founded in September 1977, under the direction of Michael J. Smith. He began with a core group of 18 dedicated individuals who had no prior musical experience and with the valued help of Joseph McGonigal as instructor.

In 1978, Mike and Joey led the first St. Patrick's Day Parade in Wharton. The band entered its first competition in 1981 and has been working very hard since that time to achieve this year's championship status.

In 1988, the band expanded its role with the creation of its school of piping.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to recognize the dedication of the members of the Cu'Chullain Pipe Band under the direction of Michael J. Smith and to recognize their accomplishment as this year's Eastern U.S. Pipe Band champions.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO THE NATIONAL BLACK NURSES ASSOCIATION

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as you know, February is designated Black History Month. This is a time when we recognize outstanding individual and organizational achievements in the African-American community. Just recently one such organization, the Black Nurses Association, hosted its Third Annual Black Nurses Day celebration. For many years, the National Black Nurses Association has successfully advanced the goals and ambitions of black nurses throughout the United States. During Black History Month, we pause to salute the National Black Nurses Association, and to reflect upon the history of the Black nurses.

Mr. Speaker, history has shown us the tremendous impact and vital role black women have had on the nursing profession. As early as colonial times, black women were involved in nursing. Often times, it was a slave who performed the duties of a nurse. During the Civil War, many black women and men answered the plea to assist the wounded soldiers. Dorethea Lynde Dix was one such individual. She traveled to Washington to offer her services in assisting the sick and wounded soldiers. By 1861, she was appointed to the post of superintendent of nurses. This was a most distinguished position, especially for a black female at this time. From these modest beginnings, black women have evolved into a prestigious and dedicated force within the nursing profession. From the Civil War to the Persian Gulf war, black nurses have shown a steadfast commitment to provide and care for our armed services.

Twenty years ago, a group of black nurses met in Cleveland, OH, and unanimously decided to form the National Association of Black Nurses. Through a tireless commitment to ensure improved health care for the underprivileged, this organization has provided a much needed service around the Nation. Under the capable leadership of President Alicia Georges, the National Association of Black Nurses has advanced black women's role in nursing as well as providing excellent health care in the black community.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to honor the National Black Nurses Association during our Black History Month celebration. Their devotion to health care is unsurpassed and should be highly commended. They are a true benefit to the betterment of our society.

TRIBUTE TO THE CREW OF THE "POINT JUDITH" AND THE COAST GUARD FOR THE RESCUE OFF ANACAPA ISLAND

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the opportunity to sail aboard the Coast Guard cutter *Point Judith* which is stationed at Santa Barbara in my district. I was very impressed by the professionalism and knowledge of the crew ably led by Lt. Tom Greger, the *Point Judith* skipper. Providing maritime safety, search, and rescue—the "911 of the seas," law enforcement environmental protection, and defense readiness, the Coast Guard fulfills many critically important responsibilities for which I believe it does not receive the credit it deserves.

I know from personal experience that the Coast Guard units in my district, namely the *Point Judith* and the Channel Islands Harbor Coast Guard station, do an outstanding job carrying out their numerous missions. For example, during the brief time I spent aboard the *Point Judith*, the crew inspected pleasure craft on the high seas to ensure compliance with safety and environmental laws, ran law enforcement checks, and was scheduled to support the U.S. Navy with security at Port Hueneme, an important naval facility involved with Operation Desert Storm.

During my time aboard the *Point Judith*, I recall discussing the extreme dangers that can be found in the waters off the California coast, especially around the Channel Islands. While my sailing aboard the cutter on Saturday, February 16, was smooth, I could easily imagine how a change in wind could turn a light swell into a small boaters' nightmare. Apparently just that happened the very next day.

The following account from the Los Angeles Times describes the courageous actions of the *Point Judith*, the 44-foot motor lifeboat from Channel Islands Harbor, and a Coast Guard helicopter from Los Angeles in saving the lives of three men who surely would have drowned when their fishing boat was smashed apart by 15-foot waves. I commend the *Point Judith* Captain Greger and his crew, and the other units for their bravery, professionalism, and a job well done.

Through my association with the *Point Judith* and reading about this challenging rescue, I can verify that the Coast Guard does live up to its motto, "Semper Paratus"—always ready. For me and millions of other Americans, knowing the Coast Guard is there and prepared to help is very comforting indeed.

As a long time supporter of the Coast Guard, I urge my colleagues to carefully review this snapshot of just one of the many important duties fulfilled by the Coast Guard and join me in continuing to ensure that the Coast Guard receives the resources it needs to carry out its many missions successfully.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 18, 1991]
THREE DROWN AFTER WAVES SPLIT OPEN
BOAT'S HULL

(By Christopher Pummer)

Three men drowned off Anacapa Island Sunday after their fishing boat's wooden hull was split open by the force of 15-foot waves, authorities said.

A U.S. Coast Guard rescue team plucked all six passengers from the chilly waters, but only three survived. The rescue was complicated by high winds and pitching seas that snapped towlines and nearly drove a Coast Guard boat into Anacapa's rocky shoreline.

"All I could think of was my kids," said survivor Derrick E. Heller, who spent an hour in the turbulent waters of Santa Barbara Channel.

The Ventura County coroner's office identified two of the dead as Ronald Bailey, 50, and his nephew, Thomas Lee Moyd, 33, both of Oxnard. The third victim was the boat's owner, Billy Joe Halfacre, 62, of Culver City.

The preliminary cause of death for all three men was listed as drowning, with severe hypothermia a contributing factor, said Deputy County Coroner Craig Stevens.

The six-member party departed from the Channel Islands Harbor at 8:30 a.m. Sunday to fish for halibut off Anacapa Island, Heller said. The harbor in Oxnard was the home dock of the 30-foot boat, the Galliano.

As they departed, swells were only two to three feet high, Heller said. But as they neared the halfway mark of the 12-mile voyage to their fishing grounds, the swells grew to 12 feet or higher.

"It started really hammering us, so we tried to head to the island," said Heller, the manager of a farming supply company.

But the force of the boat smashing the water as it rode over the crest of each wave eventually ripped it to pieces, said survivor Ron Scott, 33, of Venice. About three miles off Anacapa, he said, "the hull banged the water so hard it split open, and we were down in less than five minutes."

"I've been on the boat a couple hundred times," added Scott, a garage-door builder. "I guess the old boy just died."

Coast Guard Petty Officer Ray Manacio was in the radio room at the Channel Islands Harbor station when the distress call came in at 11:18 a.m. "The last transmission I heard was 'We're going down! We're going down!'" he said.

Heller said everyone on board anticipated trouble and was wearing life jackets. But Moyd removed his for an unknown reason and held onto the boat as it capsized and began to sink, he said.

Heller said the group urged Moyd to join them as they huddled together in the water, clutching a flotation mattress. But he said Moyd ignored their pleas.

The five were in the water when the boat flipped over, said Heller, who last saw Moyd clinging to the capsized hull.

Scott said the five men held firmly to the mattress for about 40 minutes before it became water-logged and lost buoyancy. All five men let go at the same time, Scott said. "It became too hard to keep together, and no one had the strength to hold hands."

Heller said he and the others knew Bailey and Halfacre were having difficulty staying afloat, but "it got so choppy and we got so spread out, there was nothing we could do."

It was about that time that a Coast Guard helicopter from Los Angeles arrived, followed by the Coast Guard cutter Point Judith from Channel Islands Harbor.

"It was a beautiful sight seeing that big old boat coming over the waves," Scott said.

Lt. Thomas A. Greger, the cutter's commander, said conditions in the channel were the roughest he had ever seen, with swells reaching 15 feet high.

"When we got there, it had already sunk. There were only pieces floating around," Greger said. "It looked like it took a wave to the bow, the bow disintegrated and it went down."

Rescue team members found all six men floating within 600 yards of each other, Greger said, but not without considerable difficulty.

Initially, Greger launched a 13-foot, inflatable craft from his 82-foot cutter to retrieve the victims. But the rescue boat lost its engine after retrieving Heller, Scott and Halfacre, who apparently died in the water. Swift currents swept the small boat toward Anacapa's rocky coastline.

Greger said that as the disabled boat drifted to within 20 yards of the rocks, the helicopter dropped a towline and pulled it 50 yards farther out to sea before the towline snapped.

The cutter used a shot-line gun to get a second towrope to the disabled boat, which was again approaching the rocks. "They couldn't even pull anymore because they were getting so tired," Greger said. The second line snapped as well.

Meanwhile, the helicopter's pilot tried unsuccessfully to use the force of the wind from his spinning blades to push the boat out of harm's way. Eventually, a second Coast Guard rescue boat came alongside the boat and towed it to calmer waters on the opposite side of the island. There, the two survivors were taken aboard the cutter along with Halfacre's body.

Meanwhile, the cutter had retrieved the three other passengers. They were survivor Ernest Hanson and the bodies of Moyd and his uncle, Bailey, who showed signs of life but no pulse, Greger said.

"The helo dropped me a paramedic and they jolted him" to try to restore his heartbeat, Greger said. Bailey was flown to St. John's Regional Medical Center in Oxnard, where he was pronounced dead at 4:11 p.m., Stevens said. "They worked on him like crazy but they never got anything out of him."

Stevens said Hanson, 45, of Port Hueneme, was flown by a second helicopter to St. Johns, where he was treated for mild hypothermia and released.

BASS MUSEUM OF ART PRESENTS:
ART AND EXULTATION: TREASURES FROM THE JEWISH MUSEUM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in a time when the world is once again experiencing ruthless aggression of one nation against another, we must keep in mind a time when the Jewish people and their culture almost perished from our world. In a desperate effort to keep their heritage alive during an era of German aggression, Jewish communities around the world sent many of their sacred artifacts to America for safekeeping. Exquisite ceremonial objects were sent to New York on the eve of

the Holocaust by the Danzig Jewish community, which tragically perished in its entirety.

We in south Florida have the rare opportunity of seeing and learning about these unique treasures of the Jewish community and the world. The Bass Museum of Art in Miami Beach, FL, is featuring an exhibit entitled "Art and Exaltation: Treasures from the Jewish Museum." This stunning array from the Nation's greatest collection of Judaica is on display through March 17, 1991.

This collection of Jewish antiques, ceremonial art, paintings, graphics, and sculpture is on loan from the Jewish Museum of Art in New York. During 1991, the Warburg Mansion on Fifth Avenue, which houses the museum, will be closed for renovations, providing a one-time opportunity to bring to south Florida the museum's most treasured possessions.

Norman L. Kleeblatt, curator of collections for the Jewish Museum, and Dr. Vivian B. Mann, curator of Judaica, are cosponsors of the exhibition, organized by the Jewish Museum, under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

The Bass Museum of Art is recognized by the State of Florida as a major cultural institution and receives major funding from the State of Florida through the Florida Department of State, the Florida Arts Council, and the Division of Cultural Affairs. Major support is provided by the city of Miami Beach and Friends of the Bass Museum. The museum also receives funding from the Metropolitan Dade County Cultural Affairs Council, the Miami Beach Visitors and Convention Authority, the Institute of Museum Services, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the executive director of the museum, Diane W. Camber, as well as the Bass Museum's board of trustees: Mr. Rob W. Parkins, city manager of the city of Miami Beach, Mr. Robert E. Bass, Mr. Roger E. Bass, Mr. Anthony Noboa, chairman of the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, and Judge Seymour Gelber.

PILOT KNOB VOLUNTEER FIREMEN
SHOW YANKEE INGENUITY IN
BUILDING TANKER

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls, NY Post-Star, caught my attention because it combines two things close to my heart, volunteer fire companies and saving taxpayer dollars.

The Pilot Knob Volunteer Fire Department needed a new tanker. Rather than burdening taxpayers, it rounded up the necessary parts and built one itself, saving the taxpayers about \$75,000. It's an All-American story of can-do resourcefulness, and as a volunteer fireman for over 20 years, I am as proud as I can be.

I insert the article in today's RECORD.

[From the Glens Falls (NY) Post-Star, Feb. 17, 1991]

BARGAIN BASEMENT FIREFIGHTING—FIRE DEPARTMENT SAVES \$75,000 WITH DO-IT-YOURSELF TRUCK

(By Janet Marvel)

LAKE GEORGE.—Thanks to patience, a network of firefighting contacts and a little ingenuity, the Pilot Knob Volunteer Fire Department built a new tank truck and saved taxpayers about \$75,000 in the process.

The department needed a tank truck because more and more new homes are being built and once-seasonal homes are becoming year-round residences in the district, where it is sometimes difficult to access water from Lake George.

Chief Gary Willett, a 30-year firefighter, said a tanker gives the department a 3,000-gallon supply.

A brand-new truck would have cost nearly \$100,000, which was out of the department's price range. So Willett began looking for used equipment, putting out "feelers" to his many friends and contacts in the field.

About six months ago, Willett found a truck portion of a trailer truck that had been used at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. It cost \$8,000.

Then another friend told Willett about a 3,300-gallon stainless steel milk tank being sold by a dairy farm that was going out of business. The price: \$7,500.

"We really wanted stainless steel because of the rust factor," Willett said.

For another \$3,700, the department had the truck frame lengthened and the tank attached. After a coat of paint, new tires and other "odds and ends," the grand total for the truck was \$25,000, Willett said.

The new truck joins the department's pumper, its drafting truck that pulls water from the lake and its four-wheel-drive truck used for fighting brush fires.

MEXICO AND ITS WALL

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the well-known expert on Mexico, C. Allen Ellis, has written a thoughtful piece on Mexican-American relations. He argues persuasively that the dramatic economic, political, and social change in Mexico under President Salinas de Gortari should be recognized and built upon by the United States, such as through a free trade agreement. I urge my colleagues to carefully examine this article.

MEXICO AND ITS WALL

(By C. Allen Ellis)

Two great walls are disappearing from the world scene.

The first, the Berlin Wall, recently was torn down in dramatic fashion after less than 40 years, and was followed on October 2nd by the union of the two Germanys.

The second, the wall of ignorance, distrust and deep cultural differences between Mexico and the United States, has risen since the early days of the British and Spanish colonies in the New World.

The wall with Mexico also is coming down, but it is being done quietly with little general awareness in our country of what has been happening. However, the far-reaching consequences of this gradual removal will, in

coming years, be comparable in importance, and possibly even more important, than the German union.

An understanding of what has happened in Mexico in recent years is necessary to appreciate the dramatic changes underway at present and their possible future course, particularly as they relate to our own country.

From World War II to the early 1970's Mexico grew and prospered. In the resulting population explosion and migration to Mexico City and many other urban centers, a significant middle-class has emerged in what had previously been a society of a wealthy few and a vast, primarily rural, underclass.

Economic policy during this period involved import substitution in a relatively closed economy, with capable political leadership following generally sound fiscal and monetary policies. The results were single digit annual inflation, modest foreign borrowings and exchange rate stability.

Two consecutive failed presidencies, during the 1970-1982 terms of Presidents Luis Echeverria A. and José Lopez-Portillo followed, which have come to be known as "The Tragic Dozen." These were characterized by political demagoguery, and confidence-destroying, inept economic policies, accompanied by massive corruption even at the highest political levels.

In addition, there was forced-draft growth of the public sector, particularly in the oil industry, fueled by improvident foreign borrowings from international banks recycling Middle Eastern petro-dollars to perceived strong credits such as Mexico, and encouraged to do so by their own governments and the international financial agencies.

The stage thus was set for an international financial crisis precipitated by Mexico in early 1982. For Mexico the result was massive capital flight accompanied by a vicious cycle of currency devaluations with theretofore unknown but continuing high inflation.

The flawed policies of President Lopez-Portillo culminated on September 1, 1982 when, three months before leaving office, he informed his nation of his decision to nationalize its commercial banking system which he thereby sought to make the scapegoat for the failings of his administration. This system had become the principal source of capital investment for Mexico. Its nationalization not only resulted in the virtual disappearance of this vital resource, but deprived the capable private sector of Mexico of the entrepreneurial leadership which private banking groups earlier had provided.

The return from the brink of political and economic disaster for Mexico and its long-suffering people has been arduous. In the process it has been an example to all nations, including our own, of realistically addressing its problems in timely fashion with politically highly unpopular but sound long-term economic policies. Credit for this is due primarily to President Miguel de la Madrid and his administration which opened Mexico's economy to the outside world, quietly began confronting many of Mexico's vested, antediluvian political, capital and labor interests, and focused on the essential element of beginning to re-establish confidence in a dramatically changed political and economic world for Mexico.

In 1988 Carlos Salinas de Gortari, a Harvard-trained economist, was the personal and surprising choice of the incumbent president to be the candidate of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), Mexico's unchallenged ruling political party for over 50 years, and thereby continue the policies President de la Madrid had only been able to begin during his term.

Strong candidates of both the left and right of Mexico's political spectrum waged effective campaigns because of the earlier failed presidencies followed by the harsh economic policies attributed in part to Carlos Salinas as their principal architect. After a week-long delay in determination of the result, the Federal Electoral Commission of Mexico announced the election of President Salinas, with 50.8% of the total votes cast, to Mexico's single six year presidential term.

The present youthful administration of President Salinas is bringing political astuteness, courage, strong administrative talents and new thinking to the modernization of Mexico. Confidence in the abilities and policies of President Salinas and his team is growing both in Mexico and abroad, and Mexico may well be returning to its earlier long-term growth and development. But it is doing so in a considerably more open economic and political system, emphasizing the role of private enterprise and local initiative, rather than following the earlier statist and centralized government model.

The next few years will be critical for Mexico and for our own country in the vast range of our inter-dependence.

In the economic arena, Mexico is our third most important trading partner, after Japan and Canada, with bilateral annual trade at present exceeding \$50 billion. Most importantly, the integration of its economy with our own is far along, although there is little awareness in our country, and even in our government, of this process and in the magnitude of its present and future consequences for both nations.

As one example among many, I cite the state-of-the-art Ford Motor Company stamping and assembly plant in Hermosillo, northern Mexico, where 130,000 Escorts and Mercury Comets are being produced annually for sale principally in our market. In this Japanese-designed plant, over 2,000 highly-skilled workers appear to be out-numbered on the stamping and assembly lines by Japanese-made robots.

Mexico traditionally has feared the threat of its economic domination by the United States and underlying this, to its own national identity with its extraordinary-pre-Colombian, Spanish-colonial, and strongly nationalistic history and traditions.

Notwithstanding this deep-seated concern of his countrymen, President Salinas has recognized the vast opportunity, if not virtual necessity, for substantially increased trade and investment between our two inter-dependent countries. As a result, Mexico recently has requested the administration of President George Bush to begin negotiations on a possible Free Trade Agreement. The required negotiating authority is expected to be granted by the Senate Finance Committee by early next year. Such an agreement, with participation in the negotiations by Canada with which we have a similar agreement ably negotiated by our Princeton classmate, Jimmy Baker, could be concluded by 1992, the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World.

A Free Trade Agreement with Mexico could be perceived as merely the confirmation of the opening by Mexico of its economy and political system I have described above, and our country's own vital interest in trade liberalization and international investment opportunities. In my judgment, it will represent far more—the recognition by both countries that "their relationship will inevitably be the most important for each of them because they are where they are

* * * In the telling perception of Dr. Sidney Weintraub who, as a distinguished scholar and senior State Department official, has followed United States-Mexico relations for many years.

JACQUELINE CHARITY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an individual who has used her remarkable talent to make a notable impact in the New York educational system, Ms. Jacqueline Charity.

She has served as deputy director of the office of access and compliance with the New York Board of Education since 1987.

In addition, Ms. Charity has a long history in education. She began her affiliation in approximately 1958 as a teacher in Community School District 16. Here she specialized in working with learning difficulties and intellectually gifted children of grades 2-6.

In 1963 she became a supervisor of volunteers for the Hudson Guild where she supervised 38 volunteers in a after-school instructional program. Nearly 200 students have benefited from a result of this program.

Jacqueline Charity worked as a teacher-trainer in Community School District 16 from 1969 to October 1970. In this capacity, she worked with elementary school teachers. Her responsibility was to supervise teachers through daily classroom visits, individual and group conferences on lesson planning and development, classroom management, instructional methodology, and assessment of instruction. As a teacher-trainer, Ms. Charity played an important role in developing the teachers' ability to better educate students.

From 1978 to 1981 she worked in the College Bound Program. As a coordinator, she organized the chapter I program in 31 high schools. Also, she supervised the different staffs within the program, oversaw expenses, planned and implemented extensive cultural enrichment programs such as the College-Bound Summer Program. Within this same program, she worked as the assistant director from 1978-79.

Ms. Charity became the executive assistant for Pupil Personnel Services in 1981. In this position, she was involved in such activities as planning, organization, and working with heads of Pupil Personnel Services. Ms. Charity continued to work in this position until her promotion in 1987 as the deputy director of the Office of Access and Compliance.

Presently, as deputy director her primary duty is to assist the director in the overall operation of the office. For example, she implements policy, oversees the organization and coordinates a diversity of programs.

Individuals such as Ms. Charity who work as teachers and supervisors make meaningful contributions that are vital to the education of our youth. Jacqueline Charity has done an excellent job through the years in working with

students, teachers, and various programs that are directed at improving the quality of education for New York students.

NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL: EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING CENTER KEY CLUB

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an historic event which will occur on March 7 in Chatham, NJ.

On that day, the Kiwanis Club at the Chatham will officially charter a new Key Club Chapter that expands this important leadership program to include nongraded high schools for the first time.

The chartering of this newest Key Club Chapter at the Early Childhood Learning Center [ECLC] of New Jersey, now located in Chatham, is the culmination of many years of dedication on the part of local Kiwanis Chapters in Morristown and Chatham, as well as the strong support of New Jersey State Kiwanis, to push for a national bylaws change in order to make this day possible.

This chartering is the first worldwide charter to an ungraded school in the history of Kiwanis International. The Kiwanis Club of the Chatham is justly proud to have had a part in this event and will continue to provide advice and guidance to the new club.

The Key Club program provides our young people with the opportunity to develop leadership skills and fosters a sense of what it means to be part of a community of people.

The ability to make a positive contribution to the betterment of your community is one of the most rewarding experiences an individual can have, especially at a time in history when we need a greater commitment by all people in the process of promoting common good through participation in local improvement projects.

The ECLC Key Club will be breaking new ground, but its commitment to leadership and personal participation are a part of an ongoing and very distinguished tradition.

I know they will meet the challenge and the world will be a better place because of their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize these young pioneers: Chris Cornell, Yanick Venescar, Adam Kendler, Joann Ramos, Jim Cuber, Jerr Everitt, Wendy Ingram, Mike Markwith, Victor Melichore, Donna Rowe, Earl Sell, Walter Sims, Dwayne Smith, Darlin Anderson; and Tyra Williams.

I ask my colleagues to officially recognize the significance of this event for the students, advisors, parents, and school staff, as well as for the participating Kiwanians who have worked so hard to turn this dream into a reality.

WHY THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT GO ALONG WITH THE SO- VIET PEACE PROPOSALS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend the President resisted the temptation to take the easy road out of the confrontation against Iraq. He was forced to reject the proposal that the Soviets made after consultations with the Iraqi leadership. This was because these proposals did not provide for immediate and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait pursuant to U.N. Security Council resolution No. 660. They also would have resulted in the cancellation of other relevant Security Council Resolutions. Among these were resolutions which could lay the basis for continued controls on exports to Iraq, claims for reparations, and possible proceedings for war crimes.

It has become increasingly clear that Operation Desert Storm cannot be ended prior to the ouster of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. In addition, following liberation of Kuwait other steps must be taken immediately to lay the foundation for post-war stability in the Persian Gulf. I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to an excellent op-ed written on this subject by the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, BILL BROOMFIELD. It was published in the Detroit News on Sunday, February 24.

IRAQI WITHDRAWAL ALONE WON'T GUARANTEE PEACE

(By Congressman William S. Broomfield)

Last-ditch diplomatic efforts to avoid a land war in the gulf once again raise questions about U.S. objectives in the war against Iraq. Some argue that these must be limited to ensuring compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, implying that the most the United States may seek is unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. They suggest it would be prudent for the United States to settle for withdrawal to avoid the bloodshed of ground combat.

Despite the potential costs of a land war, however, many people would prefer to hold out for more. They believe a mere withdrawal would not complete the mission of allied forces in the gulf, nor even the terms of the UN resolutions. Even if Iraqi withdrawal were not accompanied by troublesome conditions or linked to other problems, such as the Palestinian issue, it alone would not resolve the current crisis. For that, at least three further objectives should be achieved.

First, Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait must be expeditious and irreversible. Iraq must not be allowed sufficient time to regroup or resupply its forces in Kuwait during a ceasefire. Iraqi withdrawal must occur over a period of days, not weeks. An Iraqi withdrawal also would leave a large body of troops in southern Iraq just over the border from Kuwait; they must not be allowed to remain there for long.

Second, Iraq's future military potential must be controlled. Iraqi forces have already sustained severe losses. But Iraq's strategic position and oil wealth—especially if left in the hands of Saddam Hussein—would clearly pose a threat to regional peace and security

¹ "A Marriage of Convenience," by Dr. Sidney Weintraub, p. 210.

even after the war. Lasting peace in the area can be achieved only through strict controls on the shipment of military supplies and sensitive technology to Iraq in the future.

Economic sanctions have been imposed in Iraq not only through Security Council resolutions. The United States and other countries have also moved to tighten up their exports of military equipment and nuclear, chemical and biological technology to Iraq and other problem countries. The United States and its coalition partners should insist on maintaining these controls and working to strengthen them. The UN embargo should not be relaxed until adequate controls are in place over future military shipments.

Third, Saddam's potential for mischief-making must be restrained as part of any negotiated outcome. Saddam's removal should not be made an explicit condition for peace. The Iraqi people are entitled to a government of their own choosing, despite our hope that they heed President Bush's advice to topple their dictator. But if Saddam remains in power in Iraq, even for the short term, he must not be allowed to retain the tools of his trade.

As the President has also reportedly insisted, any negotiated conclusion to the war must provide for the immediate return of prisoners of war. We have seen enough of Saddam's heartless manipulation of POWs and even innocent civilians to permit him to hold allied POWs after a settlement.

The United States and other countries also cannot give up their future military options. If Saddam once again orders a buildup against Kuwait or another country, if the Iraqi government continues to sponsor terrorism throughout the world, if Saddam tries to foment unrest in Muslim countries that are part of the coalition, the United States and other nations retain the right to respond militarily. This right is recognized under international law and specifically preserved through Article 51 of the UN Charter.

It is clear for these reasons that simple Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait is not sufficient to preserve lasting peace in the region. The President may well decide to accept a negotiated withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. But he should remain firm in his desire to reach a solution that will truly preserve the peace.

IN HONOR OF MIAMI DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DURING COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTH

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, during a time when our Nation's education system may come under fire by some analysts, we must not forget to take inventory of our assets. The month of February, Community College Month, does just that.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Miami-Dade Community College for its many outstanding accomplishments which benefit the residents of Dade County. As the largest single district multicampus community college in the Nation, it enrolls about 125,000 credit and noncredit area students annually, and has awarded over 123,000 degrees and certificates since 1960. The opportunities a Miami-Dade education has afforded its many

area students is immeasurable. For some, an associate degree is a stepping stone to a 4-year institution, while others enjoy the 30 percent average increase in wages earned over those with only a high school diploma.

We all know of the unfortunate statistics which show unequal education opportunities for foreigners and minorities. I can proudly say that Miami-Dade enrolls more foreigners and Hispanic students and the fourth highest number of black students of any U.S. higher education institution.

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to acknowledge Dr. Robert H. McCabe, president of Miami-Dade Community College, as well as campus and district vice presidents for a job well done. They include: Dr. Jon Alexiou, district vice president for education; Dr. Lester Brookner, vice president for business affairs; Dr. Horace Traylor, vice president for institutional advancement; Dr. M. Duane Hansen, Sr., vice president for administration; Dr. Eduardo J. Padron, vice president of the Wolfson Campus; Dr. William Strokes, vice president of the South Campus; Dr. Terence Kelly, vice president of the North Campus; Dr. Tessa Tage, vice president of the Medical Campus; and Dr. Roy Phillips, vice president of the Homestead Campus.

It is great administrators such as these who have allowed community colleges to graduate success stories like Walt Disney, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Calvin Klein, and O.J. Simpson. Let us not forget valuable institutions of learning such as Miami-Dade Community College as we celebrate Community College Month.

SPECIAL SALUTE TO GLENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION WINNERS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take this occasion to recognize 20 outstanding students from Glenville High School in Cleveland, OH, who recently participated in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The competition was held earlier this month on February 15, in Columbus, OH. I would like to express my warmest congratulations to these exceptional students and their faculty adviser, James Benedict.

The purpose of the National Bicentennial Competition is to encourage young people to develop a comprehensive knowledge of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the standards and values they embrace. This program examines the principles of constitutional democracy and the history of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, this competition is supported and funded through the Congress and is co-sponsored by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. It has proven to be a highly effective way to teach students about our Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

These exceptional students, representing the 21st Congressional District of Ohio, are true role models for not only their school, but to other young people throughout the Nation.

I must mention that these students overcame perilous blizzard conditions to reach the competition in Columbus, OH. Their gallant efforts did not go unrewarded. Out of six units in the competition, the Glenville High School students scored the highest score in unit two of this competition. This area is considered one of the toughest areas as it deals with issues pertaining to the history and experience of constitutional government. Even though they did not win the overall competition, their efforts demonstrated a superior knowledge of our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I share the pride that Principal Elbert Cobbs, the faculty and students of Glenville High School must feel for these students. This outstanding group of young people include: Tonya Berry, Sonja Bethea, Mashunda Blackston, Dale Boldware, Marzell Brown, Teresa Chatmon, Tamara Dennis, Tjader France, April Harrison, Lillian Jaggers, Johnny Johnson, Katrese Knowles, Nichole Massengale, Monica Nicholas, Annette Nicholson, Eric Payne, Deborah Robinson, Marquita Rodgers, Andrea Smith, and Trina Smith. I hope my colleagues join me in congratulating this group of dynamic students.

DR. CHARLES R. EISENHART: EDUCATOR, CIVIC LEADER, AND AMERICAN PATRIOT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I cannot describe to you the loss I felt at the death of Dr. Charles R. Eisenhart of Glens Falls, NY. And I know I am speaking for everyone who knew this great man, everyone whose life was enriched by his unselfish efforts.

Mr. Speaker, just up the road from my home is one of Glens Falls' finest assets, Adirondack Community College. When Dr. Eisenhart became the first president of ACC in 1961, it had no classrooms and a handful of students. In 17 years under Dr. Eisenhart's wing, ACC grew to one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country, with 3,000 full- and part-time students and a campus of 141 acres.

That would be enough to merit Dr. Eisenhart our lasting tribute, but that only begins to describe his contributions to his community and his country.

He was a member of Glens Falls' Mohican Council, Boy Scouts of America, and received both the Silver Beaver Award and the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award for his many years of service.

He was a two-term Queensbury Town Board councilman and a town historian. He served as a lay preacher, Sunday school teacher and ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Hyde Museum board of directors. He also was a member of the Friends of Free China, the International Arts and Culture Association, American Post 233, and the National Rifle Association. He was past president of the United Way and Glens Falls Rotary Club, which presented him with its highest award, the Charter Day Award.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Eisenhart was a natural choice for my Service Academy Selection Committee, and performed yeoman service in picking outstanding young men and women to those academies.

Dr. Eisenhart served with the Army Air Corps in World War II and retired from the Air Force Reserves in 1972 with the rank of colonel. Just recently, he delivered the invocation at a student rally in support of our troops in the Middle East.

Before coming to ACC, he was dean of the Defiance College. He could have stayed at that established institution, but chose to accept the challenge of establishing a college "from scratch."

Adirondack Community College will always be his monument. He loved the classroom, loved working with students, and loved inspiring them to strive for the highest standards. He succeeded enormously.

Along with his countless accomplishments, he was known as a good neighbor who raised ducks in a backyard pond that was a favorite attraction for young people.

He was that kind of man, a man who was good at many things and who left everything he touched richer than before. And he was one of the best friends I ever had. When I say I will miss him terribly, I speak for an entire community.

The entire Glen Falls area joins his wife Judith, his two sons, Charles R. Eisenhart, Jr. and John B. Eisenhart, his daughter, Judith Smullen, and the rest of the Eisenhart family in mourning his loss.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and the entire House to join with me in paying our own tribute to Dr. Charles R. Eisenhart, educator, public servant, and great American.

SALUTE TO CHRIS JACKMAN

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on January 29, 1991, New Jersey lost a favorite son. Today, I rise to salute a good friend and a great legislator, State Senator Christopher J. Jackman of West New York.

I knew Chris personally for over 30 years and had the privilege of serving with him in the New Jersey State Legislature for 6 of those years. Chris was an example of both compassion and commitment. He believed in what he was doing and he did it well. Chris Jackman left the world significantly better than when he found it.

He was a true public servant who was one of Hudson County's strongest advocates in the State government. He believed in the principles of good government, devoted much of his time to charity, and was a loyal friend of the labor movement, senior citizens, and educators. In fact, all New Jersey citizens whose lives he touched mourn his loss.

The bells of West New York's town hall tolled 21 times in a salute to Chris Jackman—a salute well deserved for he served eight terms in the assembly and two terms in the State senate. During those 23 years as a sen-

ior member of Hudson County's legislative delegation he championed many noble causes and had many admirers and supporters. Through his efforts, laws were passed to help working men and women, to aid seniors, to improve education, and to better protect animals, to name a few. Chris sponsored more bills and had more bills signed into law than any other State legislator in New Jersey's history.

His most recent legislative accomplishment was a bill to allow senior citizens in State-subsidized housing to own pets. He fought long and hard for this issue. He said that he received letters from people who had no one else but their pet and they would have been devastated if they had to give them up. He argued tirelessly for the mental and physical importance of pet ownership to convince his fellow legislators that the bill was worthy of passage. The bill passed.

He showed kindness wherever he went, giving to others without any thought for himself. For example, I will never forget the time he discovered that a State trooper had been killed because he had not been issued a bullet-proof vest. Jackman set out to provide all New Jersey State troopers with bullet-proof vests. Unfortunately, the State treasury had no allocation for these funds. But that would not stop Chris. After reading about Jackman's commitment, Robert Brennan, chairman of the board of regents at Seton Hall University and chairman of the board of the Garden State Racetrack, informed Chris that he would purchase the vests. Chris spoke with Brennan and steered a resolution through both houses to allow the contribution. Troopers' lives are still being saved today thanks to those vests.

Chris Jackman was a man who could always be trusted because his word was his bond. In these days of deals and strategy, that really means something. Chris Jackman was truly the voice of the people and for 23 years dedicated himself to serving them. He was a humble man with simple wants, always extending a helping hand to those in need. His loss leaves the world much emptier.

FULL COMMITMENT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF VOTE IN PUERTO RICO URGED

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 27, the committee of jurisdiction in the other body is scheduled to mark up S. 244, which authorizes a political status plebiscite in Puerto Rico between statehood, independence, and an enhancement of the existing commonwealth status, which I favor. A similar bill, which I co-sponsored, has been filed in the House again this year; as you know, the 101st Congress enacted plebiscite legislation in the House but not in the Senate.

But, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to vigorously criticize a proposed amendment in S. 244 that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee is scheduled to consider at its markup on Wednesday, February 27. Unfortu-

nately, this amendment would not bind Congress to the results of a plebiscite, pledging instead only a weak sense of Congress offer merely to introduce a bill favoring the winning status choice.

Mr. Speaker, the intention all along of getting Congress involved in the plebiscite process was precisely that in so doing the House and Senate would thus give a commitment to the people of Puerto Rico that the winning status formula would be implemented. Otherwise, the plebiscite process could degenerate into a mere popularity contest and not a real act of self-determination.

I have conveyed those very thoughts to Chairman BENNETT JOHNSTON and to all members of the Senate Energy Committee. I would like to share those thoughts with my colleagues today in both the House, where we may well be asked to debate the issue again this year, and in the Senate, where a crucial committee markup is scheduled for Wednesday. I am thus making a copy of that letter available here below:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 21, 1991.

HON. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: In January of 1989 when the leaders of the three political parties in Puerto Rico called upon Congress to authorize a federal political status plebiscite, they made it clear that they wanted one in which Congress would honor the results of such a referendum on self-determination between the choices of statehood, independence and an enhancement of the existing commonwealth status.

In their letter of January 17, 1989, which was addressed to the leaders in Congress, the three party presidents said that the plebiscite process should include "the guarantee that the will of the people, once expressed, shall be implemented through an act of Congress. . ." The reasons for such a guarantee are obvious: that without such assurances a plebiscite could degenerate into a mere popularity contest and not a real act of self-determination.

The intention all along of getting Congress involved in the plebiscite process was precisely that in so doing the House and Senate would thus give a commitment to the people of Puerto Rico that the winning status formula would be implemented. Puerto Rico's Legislative Assembly has all the necessary authority locally to provide for a referendum, as it did in 1967, if the purposes were merely to ascertain the people's preference and then to petition Congress for implementation of such a preference. But, precisely because Congress paid no attention to the results of the 1967 plebiscite, the leaders of the three parties in Puerto Rico decided they wanted a Congressionally authorized referendum that carried with it the commitment to honor its results.

Thus, the need for this commitment has been made clear from the very beginning and has been reiterated over and over again by the Puerto Rican leadership. Recently, the governing party in Puerto Rico, the Popular Democratic Party, meeting in Ponce, Puerto Rico, last November, passed a resolution directed to Congress which stated, among other things, that a plebiscite bill must have "adequate guarantees that the Government of the United States will implement the political status democratically selected by the people of Puerto Rico."

Moreover, Governor Rafael Hernandez-Colon, testifying on January 30, 1991, before the Senate Energy Committee, emphasized that plebiscite legislation must "meet certain basic criteria," among them "a commitment from Congress to respect the will of the Puerto Rican people, and to implement whatever option is chosen in the referendum." The Governor added that "a mere popularity contest between the statuses would serve no purpose." In a letter to Senator Bennett Johnston dated February 18, 1991, the Governor again emphatically stated that any attempt at weakening the necessary Congressional commitment to implement the winning option "would seriously compromise the value of this process to Puerto Rico and the United States . . . Absent a commitment to implement the winning formula, federal legislation for a status referendum would be inconsequential and unnecessary."

This year's bill, S. 244, as originally drafted by the Senate Energy Committee contained such a commitment. It states, in part, that "Enactment of this section constitutes a commitment by Congress to implement the status receiving a majority" in the plebiscite. Unfortunately, an amendment was tentatively approved at yesterday's mark-up by the Senate Energy Committee withdrawing this commitment in favor of a weak "sense of Congress" offer merely to introduce a bill favoring the winning status choice. This retreat from the original language in the bill would constitute what several Senators characterized yesterday as a "cruel hoax" on the 3.6 million U.S. citizen in Puerto Rico.

If, because of the opposition to statehood, the bill has degenerated into such a sad situation, I for one would rather have no bill at all. I see no purpose in putting detailed status definitions in a referendum bill if such definitions are not at all binding. Such a bill would only mislead the people of Puerto Rico. I fully agree with Governor Hernandez Golon that without a commitment to implement the winning status formula a plebiscite would be inconsequential and unnecessary.

But I sincerely hope that you will work to reinstate the original language of commitment in S. 244 as an indispensable part of the bill, a crucial element without which the will should not be enacted.

Cordially yours,

JAIME B. FUSTER,
Member of Congress.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS RESOLUTION OPPOSING HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHERY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts adopted a resolution opposing the use of driftnets in the high seas. Their strong concern is warranted as driftnets have a horrific impact on many different marine life. Driftnets indiscriminately trap all types of fish and marine mammals in a manner described by some as "stripmining of the sea." In addition, as these synthetic fiber nets occasionally break loose, they drift aimlessly but destructively in virtual perpetuity with all possible economic benefits lost.

I became outraged at the use of high seas driftnets and introduced legislation in 1989 supporting the creation of a driftnet-free zone in the Pacific. The operative language of the resolution was included in legislation passed by the Congress.

It is reassuring to see that most of the countries whose fishing fleets were engaged in high seas driftnet fishery have ceased such practices. By this summer a driftnet-free zone should in fact exist in the Pacific; by July 1, 1992, high seas driftnet fishery is to cease worldwide if all countries comply with the December 1989 U.S. Driftnet Resolution.

The following is the resolution of the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts opposing high seas driftnet fishery adopted at the 45th annual conference in Redding, CA, November 14, 1990:

RESOLUTION NO. FW-2

Subject: High seas driftnet fishery.

Origin: Fisheries and wildlife committee.

Date: September 12, 1990.

Issue: Salmon and steelhead depend on a period of feeding and maturation in the high seas. Most of these fish originate in the rivers of North America and a historical native American sport and commercial fishery have depended on these species for economic subsistence. The populations of these species have fallen drastically since the onset of high seas drift gillnet fishery and these fish have historically not been harvested by gill netting in the high seas. These high seas gillnet fisheries represent nations that produce few, if any, of these fish. The high seas gillnet fishery is supposedly designed for taking squid rather than salmon and steelhead.

Position: CARCD and NACD go on record opposing the high seas gillnet fishery.

Action: Resolved, the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts in conference at Redding, California, November 11-14, 1990, endorses action that might be taken by the State of California and the Federal Government of the United States of America to prohibit future harvesting of these species by the destructive high-seas gillnet fisheries as undertaken by Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and other Pacific Rim nations.

(Adopted by the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts at the 45th annual conference in Redding, California, November 11-14, 1990.)

PALS: THE CONGRESSMAN AND THE KID

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in the February 17, 1991, edition of the Miami Herald, viewpoint section, our colleague Congressman WILLIAM LEHMAN of Florida was highlighted in an article by the publisher of the Miami Herald, David Lawrence. Congressman LEHMAN is a well-known and respected figure in the south Florida community, not only for his legislative leadership, but for his genuine warmth as a person. Anyone who has ever known the Congressman can tell you that.

I respectfully submit to the RECORD the article in which Congressman LEHMAN was fea-

tured. In his article, Mr. Lawrence speaks of a physically needy child, Asta Philpot, a neighbor of Congressman Lehman, who is blessed with a good spirit and a warm heart.

I believe the title of the article sums up the two's relationship with each other, "Pals: The Congressman and the Kid."

[From the Miami Herald, Feb. 17, 1991]

PALS: THE CONGRESSMAN AND THE KID

(By David Lawrence, Jr.)

The older of the two is among the most powerful of Americans. The younger is, in the everyday sense, almost powerless. Sixty-nine years and one city block separate them. They are friends and neighbors in Biscayne Park.

Whenever the older man is in town, they spend some time together. He often will bring his young friend a little present, maybe a toy gun or a flashlight or a plastic model car. They will talk about important matters—one day the situation in the Persian Gulf, another day what's going on in the third grade at Biscayne Gardens Elementary.

Their friendship, "just something that grew," the older man says, goes back a couple years. "What appealed to me is that he wasn't excluded by the kids in the neighborhood. Instead, he was the sparkplug, the center of activities. He brings the neighborhood together."

This youngster and his friends typify a close neighborhood. They play the games of my own childhood—"Hide and Seek," "Cops and Robbers," and "Cowboys." He cannot run with his friends, but he can keep up with them. Where else will you see a kid doing "wheelies," raring up his wheelchair as though he were a cowboy on a mustang? Or see skateboards attached to a wheelchair?

"I don't have to look for him," the older man says. "He just pops up. His little brother will come up and ring my doorbell and say, 'Asta is here.' Then the older man and his young friend might "just sit out by the car and talk." Or "I might show him the bananas growing on a tree in a neighbor's backyard."

You see them together whenever the older man comes home from Washington. William Lehman is 77 years old, a member of Congress from North Dade since 1973, and the key person in the House through whom all transportation funding flows. He and his wife, Joan, the well-known sculptor, live just a block from the Philpot family: parents Dermot and Brenda Philpot and their three children—Simon, 14 and in the eighth grade at Norland Middle School; Asta, 9 next month and in the third grade at Biscayne Gardens; and Robin, 5, in kindergarten at Scott Lake.

Congressman Lehman makes things happen in this republic. He is, among other measures of clout, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee on transportation. He can make million-dollar bridges happen. But even a 10-term congressman can only do so much for Asta Philpot, age 8.

Asta was born with arthrogryposis. I had never heard of it until a few days ago, but it affects thousands of Americans. Asta's muscles never developed. His joints are frozen in place.

FOUR OPERATIONS * SO FAR**

There is no way to repair every part of Asta's body that is awry, but a series of operations can help. Asta Philpot already has had four—the first, on his feet, when he was 6 months old; then on his knees, his hips, his left leg. Next, perhaps this spring at Miami Children's Hospital, comes an operation for

his arms. A successful operation could mean that Asta could lift his arms to feed himself. The operation costs an awful lot, and success isn't guaranteed.

"At first you feel sorry about him," the congressman says. "But the more you are around him, the less hopeless it seems."

His father, Dermot Philpot, talks about his middle son:

"He is great. He brings happiness to a lot of people. He is very rarely down. He hardly complains. He puts me to shame."

The instant that Asta was born, in North Shore Medical Center, Brenda Philpot knew something was seriously wrong. They named him "Asta," a diminutive version of the name of a prophet from India, a crippled man who endured taunts and shared great wisdom.

A week later, en route from the hospital to home along Alton Road, Mrs. Philpot saw a banner stretched across the roadway. "ASTA: We're Glad You're Here," the banner read. "Oh, my God," she thought to herself. "It is an omen." Perhaps it was. It also was a greeting to the American Society of Travel Agents.

Now, almost nine years later, Brenda Philpot must spend much of her life helping her son to accomplish functions that most of us take for granted—to eat, to go to the bathroom, to do his before-bedtime stretching exercises. She is a trained secretary, skilled in typing and shorthand; her obligations at home mean that she cannot go out and get a job.

Husband Dermot, from England like his wife, is scrambling these days for every dollar that he can muster to make the family's monthly mortgage and car payments. Because the banks are less likely these days to lend money, Philpot recently lost his sales job in equipment leasing. Now he's trying to learn the college bookselling business. What he really needs is a well-paying sales job in Dade County. "I'm trying to hang in there," he says.

LOVES TO COLOR AND TO SING

Asta, meanwhile, is getting ready for the future.

He's doing well in school. He loves to color ("I use a mouth stick for everything") and to sing (especially rap songs).

When he grows up, he'd like to be a policeman "so I can protect people. I'd like to help people."

The next time you are feeling sorry for yourself, please know that Asta Philpot would probably think that there was a better way to approach the world.

His smile and his spirit, I tell you, set a good example.

MAIL TO TROOPS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following articles which appeared in the February 15, 1991, edition of USA Today concerning the delivery of mail to Operation Desert Storm troops stationed in the Middle East.

The prompt and efficient delivery of mail from home must be a major priority of the war effort. Mail maintains the morale of the troops and keeps the men and women of Desert Storm in touch with families and friends.

Therefore, it is vital that postal and military officials do everything possible to ensure the prompt and efficient delivery of mail to the troops and the prompt and efficient delivery to the United States of return mail from the troops.

Our valiant men and women in the gulf deserve no less.

GULF POSTAL BOSS URGES PATIENCE

(By Judy Keen)

EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA.—Air Force Maj. Michael Whitaker was shocked when he got a letter Tuesday from a pen pal in Ohio.

It was postmarked Dec. 27.

U.S. troops, whose biggest gripe is slow mail service, might get a satisfied chuckle from Whitaker's plight: He's the military's head mail official in the Persian Gulf.

Whitaker, commander of the 4401st Air Postal Squadron, says mail service is "doing relatively well, with a war going on."

He and his 1,400 workers can get letters and packages from mother to soldier in about two to three weeks, he says. Before the war, the turnaround time was about five days.

Whitaker, 39, of Phoenix, understands mail's key role in troop morale, but he thinks those who complain about mail service may not understand the complexity of moving tons of letters and packages.

"We've raised a generation of children who believe in instant gratification," he says.

Army Spec. James Brown, 35, of Charleston, S.C., doesn't expect instant gratification. He just thinks it's a little ridiculous that he received a Christmas card from his wife, Carlene, on Wednesday.

"I was very depressed, I thought I was going to lose it," he says of the wait for the card and love letter Carlene promised to send.

"My heart was breaking. When it finally came, it was a joyful moment—I knew she cared."

Army Capt. Kevin Walker of Fort Bragg, N.C., recently wrote his parents from the front: "Mail is almost non-existent at this point because we just moved out here. Eventually it will catch up with us so keep writing."

But sometimes, the mail system produces miracles: On Thursday, one of Whitaker's aides, Phil Harper, a sergeant, got a package from a next-door neighbor in Round Rock, Texas.

Inside were peanuts, Girl Scout cookies and other goodies. The postmark: Feb. 11.

And sometimes, it doesn't work out that well. Army Spec. Hobert Byrge, 26, of La Follette, Tenn., got a letter he wishes had been lost in the mail. It arrived in December from his wife, who said she was divorcing him.

"I kind of wish that one had never showed up," he says. Still, he's looking forward to his next letter. "It'll be from my folks, and they're sending me pictures of my son."

HOW TO ADDRESS MAIL

To any soldier, airman/woman, Marine: Operation Desert Storm, APO New York 09848-0006

To any sailor or Marine on ships: Operation Desert Storm, FPO New York 09866-0006.

HOW MAIL GETS TO THE PERSIAN GULF

About 140 tons of mail are sent to troops in the Persian Gulf each day—about the same amount that's delivered to the city of Denver. Here's how it gets there:

From local post offices mail goes to one or two large city mail processing centers. Let-

ters to troops are separated out and put in bins. That takes three to five days.

Then it's on to one of five regional postal facilities. New York's Kennedy Airport handles letters and packages from the Northeast; Chicago's O'Hare, Midwest; San Francisco, West; Dallas/Ft. Worth, Southwest; and Washington, D.C., Dulles, Southeast.

Clerks separate mail by Army or Air Force post office (APO) or fleet post office (FPO) number, which are military ZIP codes. Letters stay at airports about 36 hours; packages 48 hours.

Mail is placed in 3½-foot by 4-foot cardboard boxes. Each box contains about 300 pounds of mail and has a sticker with its destination: Riyadh, Dhahran, Jubail, all in Saudi Arabia or Bahrain.

Mail is driven to one of three Air Force bases. McGuire Air Force base in New Jersey gets 70% of gulf-bound mail. Mail is then loaded onto huge C-141 transport planes or leased commercial cargo DC-8s and 707s. Time at McGuire: 30 hours. Five to six planes leave McGuire each day for the 20-hour trip to the gulf.

Once the planes land in the gulf, postal troops sort the mail and Saudi customs officials do spot checks, looking for pornography, alcohol and other forbidden items.

Mail is put on planes, helicopters or flat-bed trucks and delivered to their APO or FPO—often just a tent. Once at the APO, it's up to each company's mail clerk to come and get it. For front-line troops, that may mean a drive of two hours or more. When clerks return, it's mail call.

[From the USA Today, Feb. 15, 1991]

MISSING OUT ON MAIL CALL

(By Andrea Stone)

CHANTILLY, VA.—Delivering valentines and chocolate chip cookies to the troops may not seem vital to the war effort.

But when morale rides on 140 tons of mail a day—twice the daily volume of military mail sent during the Vietnam War—it's crucial.

Listen to James Benimon, a postal clerk at the Dulles Air Mail Facility here. "It's real important they know people back here care."

But since the war started a month ago, it's been harder for the folks back home to show they do.

Letters and packages that used to take a week to arrive now take two to three—sometimes more. The delays are maddening for everyone.

Rhonda Graham, whose brother, Marine Cpl. Randy Davis, is near the front, says it takes at least six weeks to exchange letters. His sometimes contain pleas for personal items.

"If it was six weeks before I could get a razor, I'd be pretty down in the dumps," Graham says. "I'm sure a lot of times he thought we were ignoring his requests."

Military and civilian postal officials say they're doing their best to catch up. The load isn't as heavy as before Christmas, when daily volume exceeded 300 tons. One reason for the letup: the military has asked for a voluntary stop to package mailings now that the war has started.

The war complicates everything—especially delivering the mail. Blame glacial delivery on:

Troop movements to the front. The mail must be "routed to people who are not exactly standing under a sign that says the 200 block of Main Street," says U.S. Postmaster General Anthony Frank. "These are moving towns."

And they sometimes don't leave a forwarding address.

"We're not privy to strategic information," says Air Force Maj. Michael Whitaker, who commands 1,400 postal troops in the gulf. Frontline units near the Kuwaiti border "don't always . . . tell the postman where they're going."

Result: It may be a week or more before a unit calls and says, "Oh, we're here now . . . send the mail."

Supplies have top priority. The same planes and trucks that deliver the mail are "also moving beans and bullets" to the front, Whitaker says.

Mail "is just one of many things that has to move rapidly now," says Air Force Col. Richard Delaney, who runs "Operation Desert Mail" at New Jersey's McGuire Air Force Base, one of three ports nationwide for gulf-bound mail.

Sheer volume that isn't letting up. In December, 22 million tons of mail were shipped to the gulf; in January, 14 million tons; in February, it'll probably end up at 16 million tons. All that's affecting post offices at home, too.

In Hinesville, GA, the volume of mail has nearly doubled since soldiers from neighboring Fort Stewart deployed to Saudi Arabia six months ago.

Mail processing supervisor Terry Gordon says workers are working 25 percent more overtime to keep up. "It doesn't look like it's going to let up," he says. "Business just keeps going on, and on, and on, and on."

"It's been like Christmas since August; that's the only way to describe it," says dispatch clerk Wade Calhoun, 46. "This is the most mail I've seen in 25 years."

TIPS TO SPEED MAIL TO TROOPS

Don't send parcels to troops at the front, who have to travel light. They'll have to "eat it, wear it, burn it or bury it," says Air Force Maj. Michael Whitaker, head of mail operations in Saudi Arabia.

Send 3-by-5-inch cards with your home address on the front to troops. They can write on it and post it—military mail weighing less than 11 ounces is sent free—without having to hunt for envelopes.

Send important mail registered, certified or insured so it can be tracked if lost.

Don't write addresses or return addresses with felt-tipped markers; rain washes them away. And pack your address and the soldier's inside boxes so contents can be re-routed if the box is destroyed.

Don't ship items banned in Saudi Arabia. Alcohol and pornographic material is seized. If someone wants to send an intimate, revealing photo to a loved one, Whitaker suggests sending it in a letter. Saudi customs officials usually inspect packages, not letters.—Judy Keen.

TRIBUTE TO JIM LUCAS, PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 888, UNITED FOOD AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS UNION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Jim Lucas, president of New York City's Local 888 of the United Food & Commercial Workers Union [UFCW], who is being honored March 2, as the Dr. I Fund

Foundation's 1991 Man of the Year at its fourth annual labor dinner-dance. The more than 18-year-old foundation has given over \$2 million in grants to scientists for medical research in the areas of diabetes, cardiology, cancer, immunology, nephrology, urology, mental retardation, Lyme disease, and cholesterol.

It is fitting that the Mount Vernon, New York-based foundation chose Jim Lucas as its Man of the Year, for throughout his life and labor career he has been active in helping others. In 1987, Mr. Lucas urged his union local to forego its annual Christmas party and contributed the money that would have paid for the event to the pediatrics ward of the North General Hospital in Harlem, where he hosted a Christmas party there for 400 children. He has spearheaded fundraising campaigns to help fight such diseases as leukemia, cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, tuberculosis, and AIDS. Mr. Lucas is an active member of St. Charles Church where he is on the financial review board of the school, has served as president of the parish council, and has given gifts to the church's children as Santa Claus every year.

Mr. Lucas was born and raised in Harlem. He is of Caribbean descent. He comes from a family of activists, which includes Father Lawrence Lucas, a pastor in Harlem, and William Lucas, who ran for Governor of the State of Michigan. His brother, John, is a retired police officer, and his brother Howard is a retired officer of the Letter Carriers Union. His sister Pat, is a Roman Catholic nun who is principal in Ethiopia's Nazareth School System.

Mr. Lucas began his labor union career as a shop steward in Korvettes Department Store in 1962. His activities in Local 888 increased over the years to the point where his talents were rewarded by his appointment as the local's business representative and organizer in January 1969. Continuing his rise through the ranks, he was appointed an organizing coordinator for Local 888 in 1971, and subsequently became the director of organizing for the union. In 1981, he was elected, and eventually reelected, to the post of secretary-treasurer by the members.

In addition to being the president of Local 888, he is also the international vice president of the largest international union within the AFL-CIO. Mr. Lucas is the first black local president to hold the position of international vice president. The international UFCW boasts a membership of 1.3 million.

Jim Lucas wears many hats within the international and regional UFCW. He heads the minority coalition, whose purpose is the advancement of women and people of color in the union. He is the vice president of the Union Label and Service Trades Council to the UFCW conventions and the New York State AFL-CIO. He serves as the secretary-treasurer of the UFCW's District Council of New York, which has 13,000 members covering Connecticut and northern New Jersey. He co-chairs the affirmative action committee of the UFCW, is a member of the New York City Central Labor Council, and is a standing member of the UFCW International—National Black Caucus of State Legislators.

Among his extensive community activities is a life membership in the Harlem branch of the

NAACP. He is a member of its executive board and is on the executive board of the senior citizens council. Mr. Lucas is an active member of the Angel Guardians for the Elderly, Inc.

In 1985, he was appointed to the committee for the elderly by New York State Gov. Mario M. Cuomo. Mr. Lucas is a member of One Hundred Black Men, Inc., an organization that has drawn together black leaders from many walks of life. He is one of 13 board members of the Inner-City Labor Alliance working on a very special project in honor of the late civil and labor rights leader, A. Philip Randolph.

Jim Lucas' labor activism has taken him overseas. He has served on a special assignment as the ambassador for the UFCW International in the African nations of Botswana and Zimbabwe, and has organized labor seminars in Jamaica and Barbados.

Mr. Lucas and his wife are the proud parents of Nadyne, Elissia, and James, Jr., and the proud grandparents of Qiana, James III, and Christopher.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Jim Lucas for his life of service, his tireless dedication and commitment to labor, and his unceasing devotion to the cause of black advancement and empowerment. The Dr. I Fund Foundation is to be congratulated for having chosen this outstanding individual as its 1991 Man of the Year, for he truly exemplifies the foundation's spirit of generosity and achievement.

PRAISE FOR ROTARY'S 1991 MAN OF THE YEAR ATHNEIL "ADDIE" OTTLEY

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to make a statement today in praise of an outstanding Virgin Islander and dear personal friend, Athneil "Addie" Ottley, who has been chosen by the St. Thomas Rotary Club II as their 1991 Man of the Year.

Addie owns and manages radio station WSTA, the Lucky 13, and as the host of the Morning Show, he has become a broadcasting institution in the Virgin Islands with one of the highest rated radio programs in the country.

Addie and his Lucky 13 staff operated the only radio communications link still functioning in the Virgin Islands after the onslaught of Hurricane Hugo in September 1989. His expertise, his voice of reason and calm, almost literally kept the community united as one in the dark and often frightening days after that terrible storm.

Addie has been a community activist all his life, from his government service as a Senator and Lieutenant Governor to his participation in community organization such as the St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce where he is again serving as president.

Addie comes from a proud Virgin Islands family. His father, Aubrey, who served as postmaster of the Virgin Islands, was also a well known painter. One of his works, a portrait of the town and harbor of Charlotte Amalie, hangs in my Washington office.

We can rest assured that because of the unselfish and untiring contributions Addie has made to the Virgin Islands, ours is truly a better community, one where Addie has shown that Virgin Islanders like him can, and do, make a difference.

My congratulations to Addie Ottley and to St. Thomas Rotary II for his selection as the 1991 Man of the Year.

ORANGE BOWL COMMITTEE OLYMPIC BID WILL PAY OFF IN THE FUTURE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the Orange Bowl Committee for its major effort to bring the U.S. Olympic Festival to the Miami area.

While their effort to bring the festival to south Florida was not successful this time, they laid the ground work which will be vital for the success of future bids. The U.S. Olympic Committee informed the Orange Bowl Committee that its efforts will definitely be rewarded by the opportunities created for bringing future events to the Miami area, including the Pan American Games in 1995 and the Olympic Games in 1996.

Many positive benefits came out of their bid. South Florida took one more step toward creating a national awareness of what it has to offer in the world of sports. A good line of communication was formed with the national governing bodies of all sports. South Florida's three major counties—Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach—worked together to create a totally unified tricity effort which will benefit our area in future endeavors.

Local organizers putting together a future bid will have the advantage of south Florida's outstanding facilities including the Miami Arena, the Mark Light Stadium, the International Hall of Fame, and Mission Bay pools. South Florida has a rich history in putting on major sporting events including six Super Bowls, a Breeder's Cup, an NBA all-star game and the annual Orange Bowl. South Florida also has a long-term record of supporting the Olympic movement—having been host to numerous national swimming and diving championships, the 1990 Sunshine Games and the 1988 U.S. Olympic weight-lifting trials.

I wish to thank the Orange Bowl Committee for their effort, including Robert A. White, the chairman of the Olympic Festival Committee; Steven J. Hatchell, the executive director of the Orange Bowl Committee; and Pam Gerig, the special events coordinator of the Orange Bowl Committee.

A BILL WAIVING NAVIGATION SERVITUDE OVER PORTIONS OF PELICAN ISLAND, TX

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to waive the Federal Government's right of navigation servitude over portions of Pelican Island in Galveston, TX, in my district. This bill, which I am sponsoring at the request of the city of Galveston, is necessary to promote development on Pelican Island, Bolster the city's property tax base, and remove the cloud hanging over the title to certain properties on the island.

Today, Pelican Island comprises some 3,900 acres in Galveston Bay. In the 1800's, however, Pelican Island and nearby Pelican Spit were two relatively small upland masses surrounded by large areas of marsh land called flats. In the early 1900's the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began using the flats as a deposit site for the spoil from its local dredging operation in Galveston channel. As a result, by the 1960's Pelican Island, Pelican Spit and the surrounding flats formed one land mass. Ownership of the island today is shared by the Federal Government, the city of Galveston, and dozens of other public and private property owners.

Over the past few years, the Corps of Engineers has been analyzing various options for a future spoil deposit site. In a preliminary report issued in 1988, the corps indicated that one likely option would involve acquiring the site by asserting the right of navigation servitude over properties on Pelican Island.

Derived from the commerce clause of the Constitution, navigation servitude permits the Federal Government to use, regulate, or compel the removal of obstructions in navigable waters—without providing compensation to affected property owners. The right may even be asserted over lands—such as portions of Pelican Island—that are now fast lands due to artificial fill and natural accretion, but were once the site of navigable waters.

Mr. Speaker, the prospect of the Federal Government asserting navigation servitude has created a number of problems for the city of Galveston and property owners on Pelican Island. A dark cloud now hangs over title to lands owned by the city and others. This cloud affects the value of Pelican Island properties for ad valorem tax purposes and hinders further economic development. Under current conditions, any owner of property on Pelican Island will think twice before investing too heavily in improvements.

Last Congress, I introduced a bill to address these problems by waiving the Federal Government's right of navigation servitude over all Non-Federal properties on Pelican Island. The bill I am introducing today is a slightly modified version of that legislation intended to address concerns raised by the Corps of Engineers.

While this bill waives the right of navigation servitude, it does not waive important Federal environmental requirements, such as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Na-

tional Environment Policy Act. The bill specifically states that these and other important statutes and regulations remain in place, where applicable.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not unique. On over 60 separate occasions, dating back to 1894, the Federal Government has waived its right of navigation servitude over certain specific waterways and lands. The bill is a carefully balanced and prudent proposal to provide the certainty needed for beneficial development of Pelican Island while protecting important Federal interests. I am hopeful the House will give this proposal its prompt and overwhelming approval.

HONORING BERNARD ROSENBERG

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Bernard Rosenberg, who recently earned his doctorate from Rutgers University after a 20-year career as business representative for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of New York. It is a great achievement for anyone to earn a doctorate degree, but we recognize Mr. Rosenberg's dedication to his work and research with labor unions.

Mr. Rosenberg's dissertation, entitled "The First Accredited Labor College in the U.S.," concerns the achievement of the Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. College in being accepted into the State University of New York system via Empire State College in 1971. Since then, the college has been America's only college offering both associate and bachelor's degrees in labor studies. This is the recognition of the importance of the labor movement in the United States and the great work it has done in protecting the rights of workers against unfair labor practices. Both Mr. Van Arsdale and Mr. Rosenberg served Local Union No. 3 in Flushing, NY, and are well aware of the impact labor unions have on so many working Americans. This dissertation will go down as an important work in the field of industrial and labor relations.

Mr. Speaker, we should never forget the advances made by the labor movement. I hope that we will continue to recognize men like Bernard Rosenberg, who have dedicated their careers toward fairness in the workplace. His earning a doctorate in this field is an accomplishment that should not go unnoticed. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Mr. Rosenberg for all his great work and to wish him our best in his future endeavors.

U.S. GOALS IN THE GULF

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a large part of the debate on the Persian Gulf conflict focuses on

what our ultimate military and political objectives should be.

When I watched the Scud missiles landing in the streets of Tel Aviv and Riyadh, I could not help but think what would have happened if Israel had not taken out Iraq's nuclear facility in 1981.

Since voting to support the President on January 12, I have also reflected on what could have happened if the United States had waited a year or more to confront Saddam's aggression. Those missiles could well have carried chemical, biological, or even nuclear warheads, with incredibly tragic results.

Although President Bush has made the liberation of Kuwait the prime objective of this conflict, I have stated from the start that driving Saddam out of Kuwait is not the be-all and end-all. The real issue is not merely punishing an aggressor for trampling an innocent neighbor but also taking away his means to try it again.

Saddam Hussein is a threat to the vital interests of the United States. He is a threat to our economy, a threat to world stability and a threat to our friends in the region.

It is clear from Saddam's behavior that he has little or no regard for human life. Only a ruthless aggressor would gas his own people, hurl missiles at civilian populations, and torture prisoners of war. This is a man who has to be stopped in his tracks because he clearly has designs on controlling the entire Middle East, its resources, and ultimately the world economy.

Clearly, a main objective in this conflict has and should continue to be the removal of Iraq's ability to attack its neighbors in the Middle East. In fact, the completion of that objective is already well underway.

Additionally, since Saddam Hussein himself has been the driving force behind the Iraqi aggression, it can be argued that removing him from power falls under the objective of preventing future aggression by Iraq.

No one can say with any certainty if Saddam will survive the current conflict and I am not advocating that he be targeted for assassination, but there is every reason to believe that he will do all he can to remain in power even as his troops go down to defeat.

He must not succeed.

By parading Allied POWs in front of television cameras and by launching missiles against civilian targets, Saddam attempted to widen the scope of the war and weaken American public support. These despicable ploys did not work, and I believe they will ultimately come back to haunt him.

In Congress, I have introduced a joint resolution that would hold Saddam accountable for the war crimes committed against American and other allied prisoners of war. In addition to calling for an international tribunal to prosecute Saddam for violations of the Geneva Convention, the resolution also states that "under no circumstances should the nations allied against Iraq agree to an arrangement whereby Saddam Hussein would resign as President of Iraq in exchange for his not being prosecuted for war crimes."

President Bush was adamant in refusing to cut deals with Iraq prior to the outbreak of fighting. It should be the official policy of the

United States to continue its no deals stand against Saddam Hussein.

Our military leaders have eloquently stated that the coalition nations have no argument with the people of Iraq. Only Saddam's intimidations and ruthlessness have prevented the Iraqi people from rising up against him. I recently saw an Iraqi soldier on television who said he would fight in the war because the "United States can kill me but Saddam Hussein can kill my entire family."

The Iraqi public and the entire world community can do without Saddam Hussein and his brand of militarism. The liberation of Kuwait is certainly a prime objective of Operation Desert Storm, but we must also look forward to the day when Saddam Hussein and his war machine are effectively eliminated from the world scene.

REGARDING THE BIRTH OF MARK ISAAC NUSSLE

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the birth of my son, Mark Isaac Nussle, who was welcomed into this world at 5:17 a.m. this morning. Mark tips the scales at 8 pounds and 8½ ounces. Mark's mother, Leslie Nussle, is doing well and recovering in Delaware County Memorial Hospital in my hometown of Manchester, IA. Mark has a 2-year-old sister, Sarah.

A TRIBUTE TO SUPER SUNDAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in recognizing the Greater Miami Jewish Federation's annual countywide drive called Super Sunday. On March 3, 1991, this exciting event will take place at the Greater Miami Jewish Federation building in Miami, FL.

Super Sunday, which raises funds for a network of 35 social, health, welfare, and educational programs and services in Israel, in Miami and in 34 other countries, will be held from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on behalf of the 1991 Federation/United Jewish Appeal. All volunteers are asked to staff 3-hour phone shifts.

Now more than ever, the Jewish community needs the help of everyone. The terrorist Scud attacks of Saddam Hussein have not hit military installations, rather, community institutions and residential sectors. The funds raised could contribute to the well being of those citizens directly effected.

I would like to wish the many people involved in this event the best of luck in making Super Sunday a tremendous opportunity. I pay tribute for a job well done to Gail Meyers, Howard R. Scharlin, Donald E. Lefton, Michael M. Adler, Gary Gerson, Steven J. Kravitz, Nancy Lipoff, Maxine E. Schwartz, David

Schaecter, Michael Scheck, Jack H. Levine, Dr. Mark Oron, Myron J. "Mike" Brodie, Arthur L. Fink, and Jacob Solomon.

DESERVING OF OUR GREATEST TRIBUTE

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember those brave men and women who have been taken as prisoners of war in the Persian Gulf. We all know the struggle each of them now faces.

I want to mention specifically one of them who comes from my congressional district. Air Force Maj. Jeffrey Tice of Sellersville has been held for over 2 weeks now; we all pray for his speedy and safe return.

I recently called Major Tice's father to assure him of the concern all of us here in the Congress feel for him, his family, and most especially his brave son, Jeff.

We are all deeply concerned about those Americans who have fallen into the hands of the Iraqis because we know they are being mistreated. For my part, I join with President Bush in holding Saddam Hussein personally responsible for their care.

For these men and women, the hardest part of the war may just be beginning. But we want them to know that we remember them and love them, and will do everything we can to bring them home soon.

To this end, people around the country are rallying to help the families of American prisoners of war. In Perkasi, a small town in the northern part of my district where Major Tice grew up, Ms. Linda Holmes is organizing "Operation Desert Song." This country music jam-boree will take place on March 10 from 2 to 6 p.m.

"Operation Desert Song" will raise funds to help the family of Major Tice and a support group for other local military families, "Lean on Me."

Maria Millar, who heads "Lean on Me" recently brought me a T-shirt that the group is selling. These citizens are truly contributing to the morale of the men and women serving in the gulf and deserve our praise and our thanks.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the citizens of the upper Bucks County in recognizing Major Tice and I also want to commend the communities of upper Bucks County for hosting "Operation Desert Song."

SALUTE TO ILENE R. OLANSKY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Ilene R. Olansky on the occasion of her receiving the coveted Hannah G. Solomon Award from the

National Council of Jewish Women. This honor shall be conferred on March 14, 1991 at the Music Center.

Ilene Olansky has devoted an enormous amount of her time, energy, and great talent to the benefit of the community. She has served not as a rank and file volunteer, but as a key leader with vast and complex responsibilities.

At the current time, Ms. Olansky holds the sensitive post of chair of the Los Angeles City Board of Zoning Appeals. The entire city has benefitted from the sound judgment and irreproachable integrity Ms. Olansky has shown in this key position.

The Olansky family has long been active in Jewish affairs locally, nationally, and in Israel. Ilene Olansky has undertaken major responsibilities with both the Council of Jewish Federations and the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles. She has made substantial contributions as a result of her technical expertise in the complex fields of personnel recruitment, pensions, and benefit plans.

Nothing better epitomizes the universal outlook and deep compassion of Ilene Olansky than the Los Angeles-Jerusalem Cooperative Cities Project. This unique and visionary program works for community improvement and the realization of the full human potential of disadvantaged communities in Jerusalem, East Los Angeles and Watts.

Please join me in congratulating Ilene R. Olansky, her family, and friends on the auspicious occasion of her well-earned recognition by the National Council of Jewish Women. Please join me in wishing Ms. Olansky many years of good health and continued vibrant activity in the advancement of the noble ideals she so deeply holds.

NO SUBSIDIES FOR OPPRESSORS OF LITHUANIA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, for the second time in recent years, the image of a government's tank rolling over a protester has gripped our attention. The last time was Tiananmen Square, and the administration issued a statement. This time, it was Lithuania, and again, we responded only with words.

While the entire world awaits the unveiling of some new world order, the Soviet Union has deployed troops in support of the old Kremlin order. While the citizens of Eastern Europe meet the immense challenges of democracy, the citizens of Lithuania wait in terror for the sound of tank treads.

We must demonstrate to Lithuania that the lesson of her situation is not lost at her borders; her desire for freedom is ours as well. What should also transcend geography is our definition of a new world order. Order should be found in national sovereignty, economic prosperity, and political freedom. If Mr. Gorbachev rejects such notions, then we should reject him.

Mr. Gorbachev can't do the reform dance while Soviet television has returned to the art of doublespeak and outright deception. Mr.

Gorbachev's glimmer as a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize is surely extinguished with the deployment of black berets to the Baltics. At this point in history, we need to respond to heavyhanded oppression with more than lightheaded rebukes.

What is required of us is to send a signal to Mr. Gorbachev—those who grease the wheels of oppression and terror will not be subsidized by this Government or the world community.

HOPE FOR YOUTH IN PUBLIC HOUSING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw attention to a woman whose vision and compassion for Miami's urban youth has changed many young lives, Ms. Dorothy Perry. Ms. Perry's leadership in facing the problems of teenage pregnancy, poverty, drug abuse, and violence often goes unnoticed, but her efforts have made a great impact. I had the privilege of meeting Ms. Perry in Miami while she was being honored by Vice President QUAYLE as one of the "thousand points of light" nominees.

In June 1975, Ms. Perry began taking dislocated and troubled youths in her housing project into her home. Overcome with the sense of hopelessness many youths face, she began to plan an outreach to the children in her area, in her words, "A people building project." Fifteen years later, her youth outreach called "Youth Progressing in Public Housing, Inc." works with 57 kids in her area, ages 2 through 18.

The program she started has evolved over the years into daily activities that both instruct and encourage. One afternoon includes an ambition rap, a time when kids can dream big about their future and be affirmed in it. Other activities are more practical, dealing with drug abuse, teen-pregnancy, and basic money management. They also celebrate life through singing, games, and community service. Together these activities work to build character and self-esteem.

The program which Ms. Perry started works. She works boldly from the principle that unless children believe they can achieve something better and have the practical skills to do it, they will remain in their desperation, their potential untapped. This principle has made its impact. Ms. Perry proudly told me about the graduates of "Youth Progressing," many of whom have gone on to college or taken jobs in the community or military.

Mr. Speaker, one woman took her conviction that "If there is any hope for tomorrow, it lies with building up our children today," and has made an impact on her community. Ms. Perry should be commended for her vision and courage in giving the children near her, growing up in public housing, a real opportunity to succeed. Indeed by her example we should all be inspired to do some people building wherever we are.

THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE TRUST

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an outstanding example of American business in action—the Business Enterprise Trust and the first annual Business Enterprise Trust Awards being presented on March 21 in New York City.

In 1989, an unprecedented group of 18 prominent U.S. business leaders, including James E. Burke, Katherine Graham, John F. Akers, Warren E. Buffett, James T. Lynn, Walter A. Haas, Jr., and Norman Lear, gathered to form a new national nonprofit organization dedicated to identifying and promoting acts of courage, integrity, and social vision that exemplify the highest standards of business responsibility. Kirk O. Hanson, a professor of business ethics at Stanford University was named as president of the trust and Professor Hanson and his staff immediately commenced development of criteria for the wards.

After a lengthy national solicitation and search, the board of directors to the trust selected five recipients to be honored with the first of these awards, which the trust and its directors plan as an annual event.

The fact that business leaders, supported by funding from Mr. Lear, were interested and dedicated to forming the trust to promote and call attention to those who have done honorable ethical and meaningful business deeds is commendable.

We all should support organizations such as the Business Enterprise Trust and wish the trust and its leaders success in the future.

COLOMBIA'S ANTIDRUG EFFORTS DESERVE CONGRESSIONAL PRAISE, NOT ATTACKS

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, as the United States faces war in the Persian Gulf, our Nation's eyes are naturally on that conflict. Nonetheless, just as our brave troops are fighting in the sands of the Mideast, Colombians are sacrificing their young lives in the jungles of the Andes for a cause just as worthy: the war against the drug cartels. Because the Colombian effort can reduce the availability of cocaine to Americans, one would think their bravery would earn praise from a congressional committee reviewing Andean drug policy. Sadly, the House Government Operations Committee, with an assist from the Institute for Policy Studies, has released a report unfairly criticizing that country's antidrug effort. The separate views of the report, inserted by Congressman HORTON and other minority members of the committee are drafted with a much fuller understanding of the narcotics threat to the United States and Colombia.

Colombia's drug war has resulted in the death of over 500 Colombian police officers

since January 1 of this year. For a country little more than a tenth the size of the United States, this is a heavy loss. Nonetheless, they fight on, raiding laboratories, seizing cocaine, and tracking down drug kingpins.

As the Republican chairman of the House Select Narcotics Committee, I had an opportunity to visit Colombia with our indefatigable chairman, CHARLES RANGEL, twice in the last several months. In our most recent meetings with President Gaviria and members of his cabinet last month, the President himself and his most senior cabinet officials expressed frustration and disappointment with the House Government Operations Report entitled, "United States Anti-Narcotics Activities in the Andean Region." It harshly criticized both the Colombian Government and the Bush administration's international drug policy. The report is dated November 30, 1990, and is House Report 101-991 of the 101st Congress, 2d session.

Clearly, it is in the interests of U.S. policy for congressional committees to make in-depth studies of critical issues and, when appropriate, to make their findings available to the public for discussion. Nonetheless, it is imperative that Members be aware of the impact such reports can have on our allies abroad. The Government Operations report on anti-narcotics activities in the Andes risked damaging United States-Colombian relations and setting back antinarcotics efforts because of its harsh and uninformed criticisms of Colombian/United States counter-narcotics policy. There can only be one result from damage inflicted to the United States-Colombian partnership: more cocaine on United States streets. The Members of the Government Operations Committee who endorsed that report should have considered the consequences more carefully.

I believe that the vast majority of Members of Congress, Republicans and Democrats, would strongly disagree with many of the report's conclusions. During our recent committee delegation visit to Colombia, there was bipartisan support for continued United States military, law enforcement, economic and trade assistance to Colombia. Our votes to support the Colombian efforts have been overwhelming. To further the debate on this issue, I would like to discuss, point by point, the Government Operations Committee's criticisms of Colombian-United States antidrug policy.

"The drug war is being militarized"—page 89.

It is not the United States or the Colombian Government which has militarized the drug war, but the drug traffickers. The major drug cartels have hired private armies and made arrangements with violent insurgent groups, resulting in a severe threat to personnel carrying out interdiction and other law enforcement measures. A large part of Colombia's antidrug crackdown consists of raids on sometimes well defended drug processing labs, airstrips, and trafficker headquarters. These are missions presenting logistical, operational, and tactical challenges, and they cannot be done without adequate security measures.

The report fails to recommend any alternative to using the military to support the Colombian National Police in these drug missions. It also fails to point out that the Colombian National Police are a division of the De-

fense Ministry. It is not clear whether the report is suggesting that the Colombian Government should stop trying to combat drugs in this manner. It is my view, the view of the Bush administration, and I believe the view of the majority of Members of Congress, as well as the international community, that Colombia's antidrug crackdown is the single most important element of any regional effort to interdict Andean cocaine. The United States should be praising and supporting this effort, not making proposals which could curtail it.

It is true that Colombia's new policy (encouraging traffickers to surrender in return for reduced sentences and a pledge not to extradite them to the United States) carries risks. Thus far several major drug traffickers have turned themselves in, but are yet to be sentenced. We will watch carefully to see that these criminals receive and serve significant sentences. Nonetheless, Colombia, considering its sacrifices, deserves the benefit of the doubt. To launch a political attack on Colombia at this perilous time is simply irresponsible.

"The United States is ignoring judicial reform"—page 89.

The report rightly stresses the importance of judicial reform, but in sharply criticizing administration policy fails to recognize that different types of aid have different time tables. Helicopters and other military equipment can be put into the field upon delivery; judicial reform is a long-term project that does not produce immediate results. The Colombians are making the difficult transition from a Napoleonic code-type judicial system to a prosecutorial system. This is not something which can be delivered by the U.S. in an airplane. The Colombians themselves needed time to decide where they wanted to go with these fundamental changes in their judicial system.

Judicial reform is a top priority for the United States Embassy in Bogota. U.S. officials are working closely with President Gaviria and the Ministry of Justice in this area. In the Select Committee delegation's meeting, Colombian officials expressed satisfaction with the aid and appreciation for the United States judicial assistance program.

Thus far, United States judicial assistance to Colombia has included the development of legal reference libraries, provision of computers for regional tribunals, distribution of law codes, the purchase of security equipment, such as walk-through metal detectors, mylar window film, and bullet-proof doors and glass for key judicial facilities. Also provided has been \$1,000,000 in communications equipment, 30 armored cars, and 320 bullet-proof vests. Additionally, over 1,000 Colombians have received training courses in personal security awareness, techniques of protection, management of protective operations, building security surveys, or threat evaluation/investigation. Onsite training also has been provided on the use of metal detectors and x-ray devices. While these programs must be continually evaluated and improved by both the Colombia Government and the United States to ensure maximum effectiveness, I think it is apparent that judicial reform is not a low-level priority.

"The United States-Colombian policy is over-emphasizing the narco-guerrilla link"—page 92.

There is substantial evidence that, despite their ideological differences, the insurgents in Colombia—as well as in Peru—cooperate with drug-trafficking organizations. To argue, as the report does, that the relationship between traffickers and guerrillas is "extremely hostile," as the report alleges on page 92, is simply ludicrous. M-19 leader Antonio Navarro Wolff has confirmed that his guerrilla movement—now demobilized—had a nonaggression pact with the Medellin cartel in the mid-1980s. Further, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] units have been found guarding large coca complexes, and National Liberation Army [ELN] insurgents have kidnapped journalists on behalf of Pablo Escobar. In 1985 M-19 was hired by the traffickers to attack the Palace of Justice. Was it simply a coincidence that they murdered the 11 Supreme Court judges who had voted in favor of extradition for drug traffickers?

The report also suggests that the guerrillas' role in the drug trade is primarily reflected in the protection it provides peasant coca farmers—page 92. The Colombian media has reported the discovery of a million-dollar coca processing facility operated by FARC in Guaviare Department—El Tiempo, July 10, 1988. More recently, coca farms and labs run by the FARC and ELN in South Bolivar and Putumayo have been found.

All of this is not to argue that the traffickers and insurgents are one and the same. Yet, insurgent groups are by their nature starved for funds to pay for their operations. It is only logical that they would turn to involvement in the lucrative drug trade to raise money. If we are to have an effective counternarcotics policy in the region, we must have an accurate assessment of traffickers' strategy, operations, and alliances. To deny the trafficker-insurgent link because we do not wish it to be there, or because it complicates policy making does a disservice to both Colombian and United States personnel who are risking their lives to fight the drug war. The report's naivete on the narco-guerrilla link is shocking.

"The Colombian Military is corrupt"—page 91.

The report cites a 1983 case in which the Colombian military provided protection for drug traffickers. This was a serious case, but it was over 8 years—and three Colombian administrations—ago. Couldn't the report do better than that? Obviously, an element of drug corruption exists in any nation that is involved in drug production, trafficking or consumption. The best information available to me suggests that the more the Colombian Government, and particularly the Colombian military, has become involved in the drug fight, the more professional pride Colombian personnel have taken in performing their duties in a professional, non-corrupt manner. Is it the position of the report's signatories that because of the recent corruption cases in the U.S. Coast Guard, Customs Service, and DEA, U.S. law enforcement agencies should get out of the counternarcotics business?

"Colombia is profiting from the drug trade"—page 81.

The report implies that defeating drug trafficking is not in Colombia's economic interest. This suggests, of course, the implicit smear that Colombian officials really condone drug

trafficking. A close look at the role of narcotics in Colombia's economy reveals that drug trafficking, and the employment and profits resulting from it, has done great damage to the Colombian economy.

A report entitled "Cost-Benefit Analysis of Drug Trafficking in the Colombian Economy" by Miguel Urrutia Montoya, Director of the Colombian Federal for Development, discussed the harm done to the Colombian economy by narcotics trafficking. Dr. Montoya explained that even though the agricultural and construction sectors benefited during the 1980-85 golden era of drug trafficking, much of the rest of Colombia's economy was de-industrialized. The violence unleashed by the trafficking, and the associated deterioration of the justice system scared off many investors. Only those investments with high profit margins in the short-term remained good risks. Most investors consider a nation's political and institutional stability, security of ownership, and the ability to turn to an efficient system of justice that is capable of defending contractors before they risk their money. These investors have resisted putting money into Colombia.

Further, drug trafficking has decimated the tourism industry and forced the Colombian Government to divert scarce resources for law enforcement and defense. This is not to mention the social cost reflected in the rising homicide rate in Colombia. In the mid-1970's, Colombia had a homicide rate 16.8 per 10,000 inhabitants. By 1988, it had climbed to 62.8, which made Colombia one of the most violent countries in the world.

Finally, the profits derived from the drug trade tend to return to Colombia in the form of undervalued products, not in the form of cash. This tends to destroy the domestic Colombian industries which might compete with these products.

In sum, the Government Operations Majority Report in its substance and its conclusions demonstrated a failure to appreciate the environment in which drug policy is implemented in Colombia. The report also did not, in my view, adequately recognize the sacrifices made by the Colombian people in prosecuting the drug war. These are not remote efforts in a far away land; these are sacrifices which benefit American families and communities.

Colombia is the single most important ally of the United States in the struggle against cocaine. This deadly drug has brought tragedy and despair to millions of Americans and caused hundreds of billions of dollars worth of damage to the U.S. economy. Any nation that helps fight this menace is an important friend of the United States. When a country like Colombia places the very existence of its government on the line to battle this enemy, it deserves our deepest gratitude.

The Government Operations Committee has an important oversight role to play in U.S. counternarcotics efforts. In the past, we have seen several thought provoking antinarcotics reports coming from its subcommittees. If it is now the official position of the majority members of this committee that United States military assistance to Colombia should be severely limited, it would be most unfortunate. Nonetheless, I believe that support for Colombia runs very deep in the United States, and

I look forward to debating this issue before the watchful eyes of the American people.

TRIBUTE TO WESTERN RESERVE COUNCIL NO. 461, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Boy Scouts of America, Western Reserve Council No. 461 of Trumbull County, Warren, OH. The council camp, Camp Chickagami, will be celebrating its 50th anniversary of Scouting on August 17, 1991. The Western Reserve Council has grown enormously over the past 50 years, and they indeed have a great deal to celebrate.

The history of the Western Reserve Council dates back to March 19, 1919, when the Warren Rotary Club, under the leadership of John B. Estabrook, organized a Boy Scout council in Warren. Although the council had no camp that first year, a hike was scheduled each weekend throughout the summer as a substitute for the summer camp. By the summer of 1921, a temporary campsite had been secured off the shore of Lake Erie, a short distance west of Ashtabula Harbor. A total of 104 boys participated that summer.

In late 1921, it was suggested that county-wide organization could better serve the boys of the area. The Niles council and the Warren council were officially joined on April 18, 1921, but it was not until June 24, 1930, that the Trumbull County council was organized. As the council grew, townships in both Geauga and Portage counties were included in the council area and on January 30, 1948, the name was changed to the Western Reserve Council to describe the area represented by the council.

A permanent campsite, Camp Skudewecook in Windham, OH, was established in 1922. In 1940, the Windham property was purchased by the Federal Government as part of the land needed for the Ravenna Arsenal. The council's executive board authorized the purchase of land northwest of Parkman for a new campsite. Camp Chickagami was dedicated on June 21, 1941, and remains the official camp of the Western Reserve Council No. 461.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the Western Reserve Council No. 461 for its 50 years of service to the youth of Trumbull County. Organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America help to build today's youth into tomorrow's leaders. It is truly an honor to represent this outstanding organization.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily

Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 26, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 27

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure for the 102d Congress and other administrative and legislative business.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for Veterans programs.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Securities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on limited partnership organizations, referred to as "rollups."

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine insurance company insolvency.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 244, to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1992 budget for the Federal Government, focusing on labor and employment policies.

SD-608

Finance

To hold hearings on proposed benefits for troops in the Middle East.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings to examine the activities of foreign mercenaries as related to international drug trafficking and arms diversions.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine current trends in eastern Europe.

SR-222

5:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Closed briefing on the annual estimate and justification for proposed arms sales for 1991 (Javits Report).

S-116, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XI provisions relating to Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE).
SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To continue hearings to examine the activities of foreign mercenaries as related to international drug trafficking and arms diversions.
SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans Association, the Vietnam Veterans of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Non-commissioned Officers Association.
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Supreme Court of the United States; The Judiciary, and the Federal Trade Commission.
S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Subcommittee

To hold an oversight hearing on the impact of the secondary market and private mortgage insurers on community reinvestment lending and on mortgage discrimination.
SD-538

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the U.S. response to Soviet disunity.
SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 445, to revise the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to increase criminal penalties for, and to encourage the prosecution of, employers who willfully violate safety and health standards in the workplace.
SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Budget

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1992 budget for the Federal Government, focusing on child welfare issues.
SD-608

12:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Transportation.
SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of J. J. Simmons III, of Oklahoma, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
SR-253

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing supplemental funds for fiscal year 1991 for Operation Desert Storm.
SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 173, to permit the Bell Telephone Companies to conduct research on, design, and manufacture telecommunications equipment.
SR-253

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the promotion and protection of human rights.
SD-419

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to review the President's proposals to improve Federal economic statistics.
SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Jon David Glassman, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay.
SD-419

MARCH 4

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research Service, and the Extension Service.
SD-138

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XII, relating to two demonstration projects aimed at commercializing advanced nuclear reactor technologies, and Title XIII provisions relating to clarifying the licensing process for nuclear power plants.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold an organizational meeting to consider pending committee business, to be followed by hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal-aid highway program and the proposed Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1991.
SD-406

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Labor, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Labor, and the Office of Inspector General.
SD-192

Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1992 budget for the Federal Government, focusing on health care issues.
SD-608

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of Civil Rights and Policy Research.
SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 272, to provide for a coordinated Federal research program to ensure continued United States leadership in high-performance computing.
SR-253

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to a bilateral free trade agreement with Mexico.
SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral assistance.
SD-138

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on the projected shortfall in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for Amtrak and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Customs Service, both of the Department of the Treasury.
SD-124

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on the U.S. response to Soviet disunity.
SD-419

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-138

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title X provisions relating to natural gas regulatory issues, and Sections 6003 and 6004, relating to natural gas research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Family Support Administration, Human Development Services, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Social Security Administration, and the Health Care Financing Administration.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources**Energy Research and Development Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 210, to establish the United States Enrichment Corporation to operate the Federal uranium enrichment program on a profitable and efficient basis to maximize the long term economic value to the United States.

SD-366

MARCH 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations**Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

Judiciary**Constitution Subcommittee**

Business meeting, to mark up S.J. Res. 18, proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution relating to a Federal balanced budget.

SD-226

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up the proposed budget for fiscal year 1992 for Veterans programs.

SR-418

MARCH 11

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title VII provisions relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and Title VIII provisions relating to the Outer Continental Shelf.

SD-366

MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title IX provisions which authorize a competitive oil and gas leasing program for the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska (ANWR).

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and the Centers for Disease Control.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the National Council on Disability.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations**Foreign Operations Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on development assistance programs.

SD-138

MARCH 13

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense emergency preparedness plan.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations**Transportation Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Transportation.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations**VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation**Surface Transportation Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program.

SR-253

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation**Consumer Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SR-253

Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Director, Buildings and Facilities, the National Cancer Institute, Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, the National Dental Institute, Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney, Child Health and Human Development, Environmental Health, and the Fogarty International Center.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).

SD-366

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Neurology Institute, the Deafness Institute, General Medical Sciences, the National Eye Institute, the National Institute on Aging, Arthritis Musculoskeletal and Skin, Division of Research Resources, Nursing Research, Human Genome, and the National Library of Medicine.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).

SD-366

MARCH 15

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

MARCH 18

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title V provisions relating to coal and the applicability of new source review to existing electric steam generating units (WEPCOs).

SD-366

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Education and Special Institutions.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Africa.

SD-138

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, Office of Inspector General, and the National Credit Union Administration.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 12, to ensure carriage on cable television of local news and other programming and to restore the right of local regulatory authorities to regulate cable television rates.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To resume hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XI provisions relating to transportation issues, and on the Administration's proposal contained in the National Energy Strategy relating to alternative-fuel fleets.

SD-366

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to review the status of implementation of the Department of Energy's civilian nuclear waste program mandated by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and its 1987 revisions.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for ACTION, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Physician Payment Review Commission, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Commission on Libraries, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Commission on AIDS, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

SD-192

MARCH 22

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-138

APRIL 9

1:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Latin America.

SD-192

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine lender liability as related to Superfund.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Inter-agency Council on the Homeless, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

APRIL 11

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Research and Special Programs Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-138

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Eastern Europe.

SD-138

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Veterans of World War I.

345 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States' Court of Veterans Af-

fairs, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-138

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies.

SD-138

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-1902

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security in the post-cold war era.

SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation.

SD-124

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human

Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

APRIL 25

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

MAY 7

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts.

SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 14

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade.

SD-138

MAY 15

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-138

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veteran's Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.

SD-138

3:45 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.

SD-138

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs.

SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

FEBRUARY 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine new directions in U.S. foreign assistance, focusing on implications of the Persian Gulf war and other international developments.

SD-192

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the De-

partment of Education, focusing on the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries of Education, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192